THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 18 MAY, 1833. [NO. 2242.

THE Right Honorable the Governor requests the company of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a Ball and Supper on Tuesday evening the 28th Instant, at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the birth-day of His Majesty the King.

R. B. FITZ GIBBON,
Capt. and A. D. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Parell, 7th May, 1833.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE BANAJEE, Plaintiff.

VERSUS

FURDOONJEE MURZBANJEE, Defendant.

BY Virtue of an alias Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued in the above cause, dated 10th of May, 1833, and now lying in my Office, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said FURDOONJEE MURZBANJEE, forthwith to pay the amount to me, in failure of which, proceedings at Law will be commenced against them for the recovery thereof.

CHARLES FITZROY,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
14*th May,* 1833.

શ્રી.સુમબજા-ની-જુદી ફિટરની-શ્રુપરીમ
ફોરટમોથી

ફરામજી-ફાવશાજી-બનાંજી---વાડી *
ફરદુનજી-મરજબાંનજી---પરતીવાડી*

તારીખ ૧૦ મી-મેએ ૧૮૩૩ ની-તેરી
ખનુ-ફેરીમ-ફેશીમજ-નામનુ-એફ-ફોર્ક
મનાંમુ-કુપર-ફફેલા-ફજીમામો-નીફલીકુ
છે-મને-તે-કમણાં-મારી-આરીશમોછે-ત
ફની-શરૂા-કુપરથી-કું-મતરેથી-રાધબા-
માંણશો-જે-ફરદુનજી-મરજબાંનજીને-દેવા
ફોએ-તેફોને-વીનનતી-ફરૂંચજે-વગર-વખ
ત-બાર્ય-કુતાવનેથી-તે-દેવુ-મફને-પગાર-
ફરે—મગારજો-તે-નફી-ફરીતો-ધારાથી
તેફની-કુપર-ફરીમાફી-ફરીને-તે-નાણાં-
લીધામો-માવશે *

ચારલશ-સ્ટીલજરાજ
ડીપીકુટી-રારીફ

શ્રી સુમબજા-ની-રારીફ-ની-આરીશ
તા-૧૪ મી-મેએ ૧૮૩૩ *

A CARD.

THE Undersigned begs to remind the friends of the Instituuon that the usual Meeting of The AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of Western India will take place at the rooms of the Native Education Society on Tuesday morning next, the 21st Instant, to which those who take any interest in its proceedings are respectfully invited to attend at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. VAUPELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18*th May,* 1833.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

NOTICE.—HOARE, HIBBERT and Co's. Beer, bottled here in November and December last, for Sale at 6 Rupees per dozen, in quantities of not less than 6 dozens.

Alsopp's and Bass' Pale Ale in Hhds. Price 100 Rupees.

Terms Cash; and parties at Outstations to apply through their agents in Bombay.

Apply at the Godowns of ADAM SKIN-
NER and Co.

Bombay, 18*th May,* 1833.

No. 11 of the QUAR-
Y LIST—Price, 3 Rs.
ce, 18th May, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of SAVO FAZEL, late of Bombay, Mahomedan and Gardener, deceased, hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to be granted to BYEE LUCKMY SUSCURN, during the Minority of of GOOL MAHOMED BIN MAMUD; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 16th day of May 1833.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

اشتہار نامہ

باعی لکھی شش کرن عرض کردہ است
در سو پریم کورت معبی برای گرفتن سند
وکالت تمام ملک واملاک مع وصیت نامہ
مرحوم ساھو فاضل باغ بان ماشفدہ منبئی
واوہ شود تا ان زمان کہ گل محمد بن محمود
طفل است بالغ کردد ھمہ وابستکان
وغیرا معلوم کردد ۱۶ می ۱۸۳۳

پاچ وکیل

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 28th Inst. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, the Household Furniture and Property of W. H. HART, Esqr. together with a Cab Phaeton and three Horses. Further particulars will be made known and Catalogues published hereafter.

Nesbit Lane, 18*th May,* 1833.

ON Wednesday next, the 22d Instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms; an Invoice of *Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor, Essence of Tyre and Russia Oil,* also scented Hair Powder, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Pomatums, Hair Brushes &c. a set of Dining Tables, several pairs of Blankets, a variety of Furniture, and other Goods.

At noon, any Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

ALLSOPP'S GOLDEN ALE.

ON Wednesday next the 22d Inst. at 1 P. M. Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms, without reserve, 100 Hhds. of Allsopp's Golden Ale, imported by, and now landing from the *Gipsey.* The Casks will be filled, and put up in Lots of 1 and 2 to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

NOTICE.—On Thursday next, the 23d Inst., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for Sale by public auction at his Residence, Breach Candy, the Household Furniture and Property of J. L. JOHNSON Esq., comprizing the usual requisites of a small family establishment, with a small but neat service of King's Pattern Plate, a Barouchette, and Pair of Horses and a Shigrampo and Horse.

At 4 P. M. the unexpired time of the Lease (upwards of 16 years) of the Premises, together with the Mats, Plants, &c. will be put up in one Lot.

The Property &c. will be on view from Monday next, the 20th Instant, and following days, when Catalogues will be issued.

FOR SALE—Several handsome Bull dogs and Bull Terriers, and a number of very fine Canaries in full song, just landed from the *Marquis of Huntly.*

Apply to YATES AND CO.

YATES AND CO.

HAVE received a large quantity of first rate London made Soda Water and Elderberry Wine.

Meadow Street, 18*th May,* 1833.

FOR Sale—The whole of the Stores lately imported per *Gipsey,* consisting of superior Devonshire Cyder, London Brown Stout, Lancashire Ale, Pickles, Lowe's Mutton and Bacon Hams, Pegue and Milks' Gunpowder, Red and White Herrings, Salt Salmon, Fresh do. Bull Terriers, &c. Apply to YATES AND CO.

TO LET,

A HOUSE, ready furnished on the Parell Road, occupied by CAPTAIN CRAWFORD. For Particulars enquire to MESSRS. YATES and CO.

TURF HORSES FOR SALE.

THERE will be sold by public outcry at Poona, on the 10th day of June next, if not previously disposed of by private bargain, the whole of the racing Stud belonging to Captain T. D. MORRIS, comprising the well known Horse Goblin, and a variety of others, Arab and English.

Also some Colts and a Filly by the celebrated horses Fitzjames and Harlequin.

The lots to be at the risk of Purchasers from the moment they are knocked down.

Particulars may be known on reference to Dr. CARSTAIRS, at Mahabuleshwar, or Captain GRANT, Poona.

Poona, 7th May, 1833.

ARAB HORSES.

MOOLNA HATCHIM, Arab Horse dealer, begs to announce to Gentlemen on the Turf and Military Officers, that he has recently purchased a consignment of 50 Arab Horses lately received from Bagdad. Thirty two of these have been forwarded within the last few days to Bangalore, and the other 18 are to be sent there by land on the 22d Instant, for the same purpose. Gentlemen living on the route who may be in want of racers or chargers would do well to take advantage of this opportunity for procuring them.

Bombay, 17*th May,* 1833.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE HORMASJEE JEWAJEE, opposite to the office of Messrs. Thomas Crawford and Co. a few Hhds. of Hodgson and Co's. Pale Ale, just imported by the H. C. Ship *Marquis of Huntly;* also a few Hhds. of Allsop's Golden Ale, &c. &c.

Bombay, 18*th May* 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RUTTONJEE, the surviving Partner of the late firm of NUSSERWANJEE and RUTTONJEE, begs leave most respectfully to return his grateful thanks to those Gentlemen, both at the Presidency aud at Outstations, who have been pleased to settle their accounts with the late firm, and hopes that their patronage which was so liberally afforded to the late firm, will be continued to their successors—R. C. regrets to inform those Gentlemen who have neglected to adjust their accounts, that he is under the necessity of transferring within 30 days from this date, all accounts which may then remain unsettled, to the respective Partners of the late firm to be recovered as they may think proper.

Bombay, 18*th May,* 1833.

JUST landed from the *Gipsey*—A few Cases of English Gin, each containing 2 dozen, at Rupees 25 per dozen.

Apply to DIROM CARTER & CO.

Bombay, 18*th May,* 1833.

WINES FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, viz.

Claret in pints (imported per *Victory*) 1st growth, 15 Rs. per doz.
Ditto..Ditto 2d do....10.....ditto.
Pale Sherry of superior quality (Quarts).....24.....ditio
Old Constantia in pints,..15.....ditto.
Cogniac Brandy,.....15.....ditto.

Bombay, 18*th May,* 1833.

A CARD.

MESSRS. CURRIE AND CO'S.—elegant Mahogany Cabinet Furniture has been removed from the Premises adjoining Messrs. Frith and Co's. to Church Lane, nearly opposite the Courier Office, and Government Stables. There is also added to the above a small assortment of Jackwood and other Furniture.

Orders from out-stations accompanied with a reference for Payment (at a moderate period) will be punctually attended to.

N. B. a splendid new full sized Billiard Table by Sherwood of Calcutta, to be sold remarkably cheap.

Bombay, 17*th May,* 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN, and Co.

Brown's Cantenac Claret in 1 and 3 doz. Cases, Rupees..... 20 per dozen
Sauterne and Barsac 1 .. 16 " "
Muscatel ..... 1 .. 20 " "
Epernay Champaigne 1 & 2, 35 " "
Scheidam Gin in Cases and Carboys.

ALSO,

A Few Hhds and 6 dozen Cases Sherry of excellent quality from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of Leith and Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell of Edinburgh.

Church Lane, 18*th May,* 1833.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1833.

A few Tickets in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at 140 Rs. each.

Bombay, 18*th May,* 1833.

SECOND CLASS OF THE FIFTY SECOND MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices:—

Whole Tickets, at.....Rs. 105 each.
Half...Ditto.. "..... " 52 2 qr.
Quarter Ditto. "..... " 26 2 qr.

TERMS, CASH.

The Drawing was to take place on the 8th Inst. *Bombay,* 18*th May,* 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.
London Particular Madeira in Pipes.
"Destournel and Cos Medoc first Claret," landed from the *Albion,* in cases of three dozen each, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Terms—Cash, and Parties out of Bombay to apply thro' their Agents at the Presidency.

Bombay, 18*th May,* 1833.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET

NOW landing from the Ship *Balguerie,* in Cases of one dozen. To be had at the Godowns of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 17*th May,* 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the share and interest of MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE WADDIA, in the firm of Messrs. THOMAS CRAWFORD AND CO., ceased on the 31st day of July 1831.

THOMAS CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 17*th,* 1833.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret,* at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each. *Bombay,* 18*th May,* 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR Sale at the Shop of EDULJEE FRAMJEE, near the Bombay Green, 101 Pieces of Bunting, at Rupees 25 per Piece. Terms—Cash.

TO be let—The House at Mazagon recently vacated by Lieutenant Colonel FEARON.

Do. upper part of a House No. 4 in Military Square.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET,

THAT very commodious and desirable Bungalow situated at Mazagon immediately opposite to the Mount, late in the occupation of C. A. WEST Esq.

The House is in a thorough state of repair, and may be entered on, on the 1st of June.

For further particulars apply to FURDOONJEE LIMJEE.

TO be let—A commodious House with Godowns and Stable, in Hummum Street, now occupied by ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO. To be entered on the 1st June next. Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY Gundy, at Dadabhoy Cowasjee Sons, in Meadow Street.

TO be let—A Bungalow situated at Mazagon, close to that of Mr. JOHN WEDDERBURN. For particulars, apply to HYDER ALLY CASSIMJEE & SON.

Bombay, 18*th May,* 1833.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET—A neat small House situated in Ketwaddy with
pound, Stable, and o
lately occupied by M
Mr. White in the
hours of 10 and 4
per month.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Fine Ship PALAMBAM, G. WILLIS, (late of the *Captain Cook*) Commander, will be despatched for London about 5th June—This Vessel has a Poop and good accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain WILLIS, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO., where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Rampart Row, 18th May, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO THE CLYDE,

THE well known Ship MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. SMALL, Commander, will have immediate despatch for port Glasgow. Apply to the Commander at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.

Rampart Row, 18th May, 1833.

FOR TRINCOMALIE AND MADRAS,

THE Ship RUNYMEDE, Capt. WILDRIDGE. Will sail early in June. For Freight or Passage apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE at his Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 16th May, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th May, 1833.

No. 209.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Lieutenant F. Cristall of the 8th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Morse, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant and adjutant C. W. Wenn, to act as quarter master, and lieutenant C. S. Mant of the 6th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreper to the marine battalion, during the absence of ensign Dickinson, on leave.

Lieutenant J. Beck of the 9th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to a detachment at Broach, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from the 11th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 9th May, 1833.

No. 210. The cavalry grain ration, established by government general order 29th May 1830, (vide 2nd supplement to military code, page 56, article 127) for field service, is allowed, when necessary, on all occasions of marching, at the discretion of regimental or detachment commanding officers.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1833.

No. 211. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the medical staff duties at the head quarters of the northern division of the army, be transferred from the senior regimental medical officer at Ahmedabad, to the deputy medical storekeeper at that station.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1833.

No. 212. Lieutenant R. Fullerton of the 25th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to the Neelgherries, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 13th May, 1833.

Mr. E. H. Dallas, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the Neywassa district.

Bombay Castle, 15th May, 1833.

Mr. Henry Hebbert, to be assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. John H. Pelly, junior, to be assistant to the principal collector of Surat.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1833.

Mr. Arthur Hornby, acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, who was compelled to leave Broach for the presidency, on sick certificate, on the 25th ultimo, delivering over charge of the adawlut to Mr. Woodcock, has been allowed to remain at Bombay, for one month, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th May, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction commander W. McDowall of the Indian navy, being placed on the invalid list, that officer having been reported by the medical board to be unfit for the active duties of his situation.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

[redacted]EDINGS *at the public meeting held* [redacted]*Town Hall, for the purpose of* [redacted]*unication by Steam between*

[redacted] Sheriff having formally [redacted]erbert Compton, on the motion of Mr. Wedderburn, seconded by Mr. De Vitre, was voted unanimously to the chair. Sir Herbert was supported on the right by Mr. Wedderburn, and on the left by Jugunnath Sunkersett. Mr. Money before reading the Report, stated that he wished to explain very shortly the manner in which it had been got up. He then alluded to the disapprobation, which some gentlemen had expressed, of the mode of the committee's proceedings, and remarked upon the folly of any persons calling a Public Meeting without having any thing fit to lay before that meeting—that five or six persons must sign a requisition to the Sheriff to call such meeting, and he would venture to say, no five or six gentlemen would take such a step without being fully prepared to communicate something worthy their hearing. He thought the individuals, who had interested themselves at first in the matter, had followed the best plan they could in gathering every information regarding this steam communication, and the results of their enquiry were embodied in the Report and Prospectus, and Estimate of annual Receipts and Expences of a Steamer, which he would now read to the Meeting. Mr. Money then read the following Report with the documents annexed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to determine the best mode of effecting the Establishment of a regular steam communication between Bombay and Suez, and from Alexandria to Malta, or some other part in the Mediterranean, after carefully considering the valuable information given them by Captain Wilson of the Honorable Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, and that obtained from other sources, are unanimously of opinion that the communication if opened and presevered in, will be eventually profitable.

The Committee therefore recommend an appeal to the British and Native community of India to raise by voluntary subscription, a sum equal to the cost of one Vessel, as the only means now left of accomplishing a regular and effective communication by steam. The Committee are of opinion, that until a constant steam communication with Suez has been fairly set on foot, any expectation of eatablishing the connecting link betwixt Alexandria and Malta would be premature, but the tenor of the correspondence between parties in England and the public authorities, recently published in the Bombay Courier warrants an assurance on the part of the Committee that this measure would speedily follow on the success of the plan now submitted.

The Committee have not thought it proper to make any application to Government for the assistance which will be required from them, until their plans are more matured; but they rely with confidence on meeting with every assistance and support from the authorities in India. The great increase of revenue in the post office Department, from the postage of letters from different parts of India, will alone be a matter of some importance, but at the same time, the smallest of the many advantages which the Indian Government will reap from the proposed Establishment of steam communication. From the information the Committee have obtained, they have every reason to believe that a most efficient vessel will not cost more than the sum stated in the accompanying prospectus, and judging from the distinguished liberality of the Indian Community, the Committee anticipate little difficulty in raising funds sufficient for the objects in view. The annual expenditure will scarcely under any circumstances exceed the sum named, as it allows a large amount for the current repairs and expences of the vessel, and any unforeseen accident is guaranteed by the Insurance proposed to be effected.

The estimate of the annual receipts, the Committee consider as near the mark as such a calculation will admit of, subject as it must be to the support of the public. At the same time, the Committee cannot omit stating it as their firm opinion that the receipts of the Boat will rapidly increase with good management and regular voyages, and that in the course of time many sources of profit will spring up which at present are little anticipated.

Of these the principal may be found in the conveyance of respectable native pilgrims to and from Judda, and in the numbers of Civil and Military officers of this country, who will gladly avail themselves of a regular and certain communication with the Red Sea Ports to visit on furlough the attractive and healthy regions of Egypt and Syria from November to March. No where else, within the limits prescribed by the absentee Regulations, can so extensive and beneficial a change of climate be attained in so agreeable a manner, or on so economical terms, after having spent little more money than would have been required for a Passage to the Cape, not to say any thing of the return passage, and the enormous expences of living there contrasted with the difficulty of spending money in Egypt. By remaining during one intermediate trip of the steamer to Egypt, the whole country from the Borders of Abyssinia to Aleppo with the splendid monuments of antiquity of Syria and Egypt, Damascus, Palnugra, Albuk, Jerusalem, Cairo and the Pyramids, Dendera, Thebes, Phile and Mount Sinai might be visited for one tenth part of the expence, with far less danger, and in nearly the same period that would be necessary to cross the continent of India from Bombay to Calcutta and back again, or for a visit to the Neilgherries. During the whole of which, the absentee's Indian time of service will not only be untouched, but he will continue to receive his Indian allowances.

When all the advantages afforded by this communication are taken into consideration, the Committee feel confident that there is scarcely an individual of the British Community on the Indian continent, who will not give his mite towards its establishment, and that their present appeal to the Public will meet with that liberality which a measure of such importance deserves. To the Native Population of India a steam communication will afford the most decided advantages, as it must bring them into so much closer contact with Great Britain; the Committee therefore trust they will come forward in support of the present plan with the liberality and public spirit characteristic of the wealthy and well informed portion of this respectable body.

ESTIMATE FOR THREE VOYAGES EACH YEAR TO AND FROM SUEZ.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

Cost of 1260 Tons of Coal, calculated to be used in 3 double trips at an average of 10 tons per day and 42 days Steaming 500 tons at Rs. 20 } 760 " at 40 }	40,400
Pay of Captain, 2 Mates, 3 Engineers and crew and firemen: in all Rupees 2,000 per month	24,000
Expences of victualling the crew	2,000
Table money at Rupees 6,000 per double voyage	18,000
Insurance 3 voyages at 9 per cent	13,500
Godowns and Storekeepers at 3 Ports.	5,000
Expences of landing and Shipping coals. Pilots and small charges at Rupees 200 per voyage	4,000
Charges of Management and on receipt 1½ Lacs at 5 per cent	600
Small repairs of Machinery and vessel and cost of Oil, Tallow &c	7,500
Interest on cost of coals &c. unforeseen expences, probably	5,000
Rupees	10,000
	130,000

ANNUAL RECEIPTS.

Passage money of 75 Passengers, or an average only 25 Passengers each double trip at Rs. 1,000	75,000
Postage of 5,000 Letters at the low rate of Rs. 2 per single Letter of 15,000 Letters per annum	30,000
Government Dispatches, Newspapers, freight of Specie, Extra Luggage of Passengers, &c. &c	15,000
Supposed Profits beyond the Cost of Coals arising from short trips in the neighbourhood of Bombay, Freight of specie to the Northward, &c. &c	10,000
Rupees	130,000

The following is the amended Prospectus differing in some points from that formerly published in our paper.

PROSPECTUS of a plan for raising by voluntary Donations a sum sufficient for the purpose of a Steam Boat to navigate between Bombay and Suez.

Cost of 2 Forty Horse power Engines, Copper Boilers and spare Machinery, which it will be necessary to have in case of accident £8,000, or about Rs	90,000
Expence of freight and putting up the Machinery in Bombay £1800, or about	20,000
Cost of building a Vessel of 270 tons in Bombay ready for sea with stores &c	55,000
Rupees	1,65,000

To cover the approximate cost of a Steam Boat it is supposed that subscriptions can be raised at the three Presidencies equal to the amount.

20	Subscribers	at	1,000	Rs. each..... 20,000
50	do	at	500	do..... 25,000
200	do.	at	100	do..... 30,000
400	do.	at	50	do..... 20,000
1000	do.	at	20	do..... 20,000
5000	do.	at	10	do..... 50,000
Rupees.....				1,65,000

To avoid delay as much as possible it is proposed that whenever the subscriptions in India reach the sum of one Lac, orders should be forwarded to England for the purchase of the necessary Engines &c. or of a Steam Boat ready for sea, as may be considered best for the Interest of the public by the Committee which the subscribers, at a General meeting to be held for that purpose, may hereafter appoint. In either case whether the Boat is built in Bombay or in England the difference in the cost cannot be great. The Committee are of opinion that the subscriptions which may be raised in Europe will more than compensate for any possible deficiency in the Indian subscriptions. As an inducement for the public to subscribe liberally toward the support of so desirable an object it is proposed that subscribers of Rupees 100 and upwards shall be considered as Proprietors of the property in the proportion of each individual subscription, of and above that and further, that all subscriptions in India, of Rupees 1,000 or upwards, will give a claim to one free passage to or from Suez, provided those subscriptions are paid before the 1st September in India, and within three months after the publication of this prospectus in England. Such an arrangement would encrease the subscribers very considerably without affecting the receipts of the steamer. All subscriptions are to be invested in Company's paper when the amount is Rupees 5,000 and to be repaid to the subscribers in case it may be found impracticable to carry the present or some other plan into execution, deducting the expence of the management.

Mr. Money noticed the alteration which has been introduced into the prospectus and Estimate of Receipts and Disbursements since they had appeared in the journals of the Presidency, and proceeded to explain on what grounds the Committee looked to the letters as a principal source of profit. They had fixed the average number of letters on the lowest computation at 15,000 annually, when the export and import of European correspondence of Bombay alone amounted annually to more than 70,000—and the whole Indian correspondence to and from Europe to above 300,000; and it was plain, if this communication was established, it must force all this correspondence into this channel. In meeting, however, objections which might still be urged, the most essential thing to be noticed was, that whatever money might be subscribed, must be safe up to a certain point. The Public would not be subscribing to support the experiments of any adventurer—nor throwing away their money as a premium for any successful individual enterprise. Whatever might be subscribed, would be entrusted to the control of gentlemen well known among them, and the money would be recoverable, if this plan was not, or no plan was commenced on: but the moment the vessel was built, launched, and on her way to Egypt, they must abide the result for any return to their subscription—it would then take the form of a donation, given to accomplish one of the greatest achievements of modern enterprise and civilization. If it was an object, which it certainly would be, for subscribers to realize again the sums which they would liberally bestow, he had not the slightest doubt but that they would be most amply repaid. Every person subscribing 100 Rupees or upwards would have, as they saw, property in the vessel and an interest in her, which would spur him to use every exertion for the success of the voyages in any way that lay in his power. He would wish to recall their attention to one other circumstance noticed in the Report, that none of the Committee had the slightest doubt but that the vessel would be filled with passengers every trip she took as the *Hugh Lindsay* always had been. It would be naturally asked, "But why do you expect a larger shipfull of passengers on your return than the *Hugh Lindsay* ever had?"—for every reason he did. In the first place the utmost care would be taken to give due notice of the sailing of the steam boat, which had never yet been done. He would venture to say that not a single individual in all Europe ever knew for a certainty, that a Steamer would sail from Suez on her return to India, in any one year during the last four. He would also wish them to notice what the Report said *regarding the leave of absence which Officers and other Government servants might take*, and the certainty they had of returning within the period of six months from Egypt, which they never had before because there was no vessel to bring them. And who, continued Mr. Money, would not rather than encounter the rough and often dangerous passage of the Cape, with all the attendant hardships of a residence there, such as dreadful expensiveness of living, uncertainty of return, and a long list of *et ceteras*, who, in preference to encountering these, would not rather visit a land unrivalled in interest, and equal in climate during half the year to any other country in the world? Besides all these considerations, one great source of profit which was never open to the *Hugh Lindsay*, would be open to them in the *native passengers*. Many thousand of these leave this country annually in the fair weather for Mecca, and very many among them are most wealthy Mahommedans. They might reasonably doubt whether these would take a passage in the proposed Steamer, did they not know from Captain Wilson, that while he was in the Red Sea, he was often applied to by Pilgrims of wealth to give them a passage back to India, but was not able. In fact they might calculate on a deckful of such passengers every voyage to and fro. He (Mr. Money) would not trespass on the meeting any longer, excepting to answer one very common objection, which perhaps was hardly worth while noticing at all—that the object of Steam was too *stale (flat and unprofitable)* for any person to take an interest in it. He would affirm that it was quite the contrary, and if persons sickened at the sound of steam and smoke, they had greater reason to turn sick at the mention of the sea, of ship, and sails, and signals. In fact we lived as it were in the midst of the sea and these sights and sounds were familiar to us—they formed the strength of our national wealth, and the peculiarity of our national character. He hoped soon to see one more line drawn, when the great communication was opened, which would stretch from the heart and centre of civilized Europe, our own country, to the remotest parts of the world, connecting in its extent, climes and regions utterly disconnected before, and linking peeple together who were as separate in their habits and prejudices, as they were in complexion and physical organization. Leaving all individual feelings and interests out of the question, let us, said Mr. Money, view the subject with the unprejudiced eyes of Philanthropy. Had christian civilization so spread over the world, that no part remained unreclaimed from the degrading influence of ignorance, or the ferocity of savage life? and could we suppose that the inhospitable shores of Arabia, the wild deserts of Egypt, and the sacred land of Syria, would reap no benefit, by being shut in as it were, between two civilized hemispheres? would they form the thoroughfare for the passenger and traveller only, and pick not up one crumb of the many blessings which these enjoyed, but be condemned to feed on the husks of ignorance for ever? would Britain and India mutually add to their own influence and power, and these, the intermediate regions, continue to be trodden under foot as they had been for centuries past? and should strangers wonder at the monuments of their ancient splendour and glory, and be unmindful of their fallen state, and of the depravity and misery around them? No! Wherever Commerce and rapid intercourse stretched their arms, Christian civilization must follow, and while we gloried in our thousand modern discoveries, and in our rapid march of intellect, we could not come in contact with such interesting nations as these, and not communicate to them a large portion of the blessings which we enjoy. With a liberal view, then, of the subject, and as well-wishers of the moral improvement of our fellow-men, we should rejoice that we had an opportunity of adding our mite to the accomplishment of so great an object. Let none then, said Mr. Money, throw a damp over an undertaking fraught with so much promise, and favored by so many anticipations. If the plan appeared to some persons too magnificent to be achieved, let them remember that great ends must have great aims in those who would attain them, and that none of the wonderful works of modern days would have ever been completed, if the energy of man had found a stumbling block in the objections of the timid and the blindness of the narrow-minded. He had no doubt but their appeal to their fellow countrymen in India, and to their native fellow subjects, would not be made in vain: and although the latter might not derive the more immediate personal advantages from the Communication, which the former did, they had sagacity enough to see that their interests and welfare were mainly concerned in its success, and that a closer contact with the mother land who swayed their destinies, and exercised a vast control over their political existence, would be of undeniable benefit to their race and country.

Mr. Money sat down amid the cheers of the meeting.

Mr. J. D. DeVitre rose to propose the first Resolution as follows :—

That the Report just now read, be adopted, as containing the sentiments of the present meeting, who unanimously approve of the plan for carrying on the Steam communication, set forth in the Committe's Prospectus.

Mr. Adam seconded the motion.

Sir Herbert Cumpton in putting the resolution to the vote, said that after the very eloquent address of his friend Mr. Money, 'twould be utterly superfluous to expatiate upon the advantages which would accrue from the success of the proposed undertaking—advantages of equal importance to Indian commerce, to the political interests of Great Britain, and to the spread of civilization. He need not press upon the meeting the great, the vital importance of its success to every European in India in a private and domestic light, in accelerating the receipt of that correspondence upon which every man depended so largely for his happiness. The practicability of a rapid steam communication had been proved by the late voyage of the *Hugh Lindsay*, bringing intelligence from home within 57 days. The feasibility of perpetuating [redacted] rapid communication was no longer a matt[redacted] port of the Committee prove[redacted] and that Report was drawn u[redacted] for information, for which h[redacted] nity much indebted to th[redacted] before the Meeting was si[redacted]

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that Report and approve of the plan laid down in the Prospectus. It was a homely but a wise proverb among the French, "Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute"—The *premier pas* in this case was the building and launching of a steamer, and he had no doubt, if taken, the great difficulty of the undertaking would be conquered, and ultimate success ensue. This was what was proposed to them in this Resolution, and if they were disposed to take this first step, by passing the proposition before them, they would express their assent by holding up their hands.

The Resolution was then put and carried by a unanimous show of hands.

Captain Biden then rose and addressed the Chair—He stated that though unaccustomed to public speaking—a rough sailor—"a plain blunt man and not an orator as Brutus was"—yet feeling deeply interested in the success of the undertaking for which they were met, he could not refrain from offering one or two suggestions, the result of his experience. He would venture to suggest to the meeting whether the object sought, namely, a more rapid intercourse between India and Europe might not be attained at much less expense by building two or three fast sailing boats like the Red Rover and other clippers employed at China for the conveyance of Opium—These would at least answer the purpose as far as the Straits of Babel-mandel, where, if necessary, a Tug might be employed to tow them in. At all events he would strongly recommend, that if a steamer were built, she should be of a construction adapted for fast sailing as well as steaming. As it is, the funnel must be up and the masts must be up, and if the paddles could be made to unship, of which Captain Wilson would be the best judge, the Commander might in any emergency ship top masts, top-gallant masts, royal masts, and set whatever press of sail was necessary. In offering, however, these suggestions, he offered them only as such—he did not intend to express any dissent from the Resolution just passed, which had his hearty concurrence.

Captain Biden having sat down, the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys rose.—He would beg to offer a caution to the Meeting not to be precipitate in laying out their money in a manner that might ere long prove injudicious. He merely wished them to pause before they ordered engines from England, since those now in use would in all likelihood be very soon superceded by others of a far superior construction. He would explain himself. The most wonderful improvements had of late years been made in mechanics, and there was the strongest reason to think that, in the course of two years more, engines would be perfected of a power truly extraordinary. Steamers were properly calculated for only 5 or 7 days' coal—but here where there was a distance of from 17 to 20 days to the nearest depot, the quantity of coal must be enormous, and the room occupied by that material was so much lost to passengers. This difficult would be obviated, could the boiler be much reduced, and this reduction could only be hoped for by procuring engines of a very high pressure, for in proportion as the pressure is increased, the boiler is reduced in size, and the quantity of coal as a consequence. Now an engineer, who had just arrived from England in the Gipsey, and who was present in the room, had informed him that such improvements were now making in machanics, that there was every probability that if we waited a little, we should be able to have engines of a most wonderful pressure. The pressure of the engine in the Hugh Lindsay is only 7lb. on every square inch—now it was possible to increase that pressure to 150, 200, or 3000 lb., nay, he expected that we might ere long obtain engines with the extraordinary high pressure of 1000lb. -the boiler of an engine of 40 horse power with the pressure of the *Hugh Lindsay* would contain from 30 to 36 tons of water—the engines proposed to be sent for now would have boilers of a proportionate size, and this would be nearly 100 tons in boilers alone—whereas if we could obtain engines of a very high pressure, not more than 4 tons of water would be held by the boilers, and an immense saving in space would be gained for the accommodation of passengers.

Sir Herbert Compton expressed his fear that the resolution had been passed rather prematurely, as qualifications were now proposed—it was however not irrevocable, and he would now put it again to the Meeting. With regard, however, to the expediency of waiting for the perfection of improved machinery, he could not but recall to mind the long promised high pressure engines of Mr. Perkins, which had not yet been realized. Were the Meeting disposed to adopt the plan as originally proposed, or were they desirous of waiting for the possible improvements which lay in the womb of time?

The original resolution was again put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Farquharson moved the second Resolution which was seconded by Mr. Nicol. This Resolution underwent some modification in its passage—the words "and upwards" after Rupees 500, were added at the suggestion of Dr. Walker, and for the last sentence which originally proscribed a blind adherence to the Prospectus, was substituted a discretionary power to enable the Committee to take advantage of any improvement in machinery or other favorable circumstance for the interest of the undertaking. The Resolution so modified was voted unanimously and stands thus—

That the following Gentlemen form the effective Committee, who, with the subscribers of 500 Rupees, or upwards as Donatory Members, shall have the entire and uncontrolled management of this undertaking, with powers to fill up any vacancy occurring in their body, or to add to their number, using discretionary powers to carry into effect the proposal of the Prospectus or not.

Mr. Wedderburn,	Col. Frederick.
Capt. Cogan,	Mr. G. Adam,
Mr. Hadow,	Mr. Greenhill,
Mr. L. Grant,	Capt. McGillivray,
Mr. C. Stewart,	The Superintendant of the
Mr. Menzies,	Indian Navy
Capt. Wilson, I. N.	Dr. Wallace.
Dr. Walker,	Mr. Money,
Mr. Bax,	Nowrojee Jamsetjee } Ship Builders
	Cursetjee Rustomjee }

Captain Wilson, of the I. N. then rose and adressed the meeting as follows:—

The advantages of Steam communication have been so frequently and fully set forth, that a word more on that part of the subject, would now be superfluous. When the first steam meetings were held at Bombay, the practicability of the Navigation of the Red Sea was a matter of speculation; the Hugh Lindsay was then absent on her first attempt, which with her subsequent voyages, made in three successive years, have produced general conviction of the fact that would be experienced from the establishment of regular packets to Suez. The practicability of the Navigation being now beyond a doubt, the question is reduced to the mere matter of expence, no inconsiderable one I grant, though I believe it capable of arrangements that will lead to the most satisfactory results. The opinion has gone forth, however of those who are certainly best able to estab ish the communication, if so disposed; "That advantages commensurate with the expence would not ensue," but in coming to this conclusion, it is to be presumed they kept only in view the expences of the Hugh Lindsay; and the advantages which resulted from *her* trips, we may well concede that no ordinary benefits would be commensurate with the former; while the latter, thanks to some untowards concatenation of circumstances, have been little beyond proving the praticability of the navigation; but when it is considered that the Hugh Lindsay is of a class requiring nearly double the quantity of coal that would suffice for a vessel well adapted to the purpose; and that not being calculated to carry half the quantity actually put on board, she was overladen to a degree most prejudicial to her speed; thus disqualified for performing the voyage in the manner it might be accomplished by a proper vessel; and incurring at the same time double the necessary expence, under other arrangements—can it be wondered at, that the voyages she has made, should be no otherwise satisfactory, than as shewing, that if under such disadvantages, and with no arrangements on the other side the Isthmus of Suez, news could yet be brought from England in 57 days, how great must be the benefit of a regular communication by vessels adapted for the purpose, and with suitable arrangements throughout.

So many difficulties beset the commencement of all Steam projects, (and more particularly that, we have under consideration,) which experience teaches us to obviate or lessen, when the thing has been fearly set going; that I am not prepared to say the establishment of a line of packets would *at once* be a profitable speculation; that is, that it would immediately yield interest on outlay, besides paying all current expences. I do not say it would do this at first, but I do believe, that if once fairly set going and general confidence established in its regularity and permanence—the returns would very shortly equal all that could reasonably be wished. The case therefore stands thus, the Court of Directors who could alone, at once establish the communication on a proper scale, are, from the view they have taken of the matter, averse to the attempt— the question of expence alone remains—if then an experiment could be tried with a vessel, and under arrangements best suited to the purpose, there is very reason to belive that the result would be most satisfactory: to this end, the Prospectus of a plan has been submitted by the Committee, in which I entirely concur, believing it to be the only means (except an act of the Legislature) that will bring about the establishment of a regular communication; and if one vessel of a proper description can be equipt and set going, I have a conviction that the returns she would make, and the advantages derived from her voyages, would place the question of the extension of the establishment in such a light, that a doubt of "commensurate advantages," attending it would no longer exist any where.

It is necessary here, to enter into details of the construction and equipment of the vessel required; it will suffice to state that, one of 270 Tons, with 40 horse engines, built to carry 13 days coal, will be best suited, under all circumstances, to meet the various difficulties we have to encounter in the Red Sea—with such a vessel. The difficulty and expence of placing coal at Suez would be entirely removed, and the regular performance of voyages in the following manner might be relied on: leaving Bombay with 13 days coal, she would reach Maculla in 9 days; remaining here 1½ days and taking in 4 days coal, leaves Maculla, and arrives at Judda in 6 days; here she remains 2 days and takes in 11 days coal, and from this reaches Suez in 6 days—thus allowing 1 day to land passengers at Cosseir, the passage from Bombay to Suez, would in all ordinary cases be made in 25½ days, all stoppages included—in very bad weather, three days allowed for taking shelter would make the maximum 28½ days, the minimum would probably be 23½.

Having filled up with coal at Judda, none would be required at Suez, and a stay of two days would be sufficient to set the engines to rights, leaving Suez, she would arrive at Judda in 4 days, to which one day must be added for receiving passengers at Cosseir; remaining at Judda 2 days, she receives 8 days coal, and leaving this reaches Maculla in 8 days—here she remains 2½ days taking in 10 days coal, and leaving this, reaches Bombay in 9½ days—making the passage (in all ordinary cases) from Suez to Bombay in 27 days, all stoppages included. I must here observe, the Hugh Lindsay has never done it in less than thirty, while in the plan proposed, the maximum would be only thirty, allowing 3 days shelter in very bad weather.

If then a certain communication with England in an average of 50 days, be worth securing, I appeal to the liberality of the public as the only means by which it can be attained—the building and complete equipment of one such vessel as I have described, together with every expence attending the performance of one voyage, will be something within 2 lacs of Rupees, which sum, according to the Prospectus, it is hoped, will be raised by voluntary donations—and surely, it can hardly be, that in all India such a sum cannot be raised for a purpose, leading to results by which every individual in our wide extended Empire will benefit. I have mentioned only India, but the London Merchants have evinced a lively interest in the matter, and would doubtless afford considerable assistance—and when we bear in mind the number of liberal and wealthy Native Gentlemen whom we frequently see expending large sums for public purposes, the benefits of which are felt but within a limited sphere, can it be doubted that in a case like this, they will come forward with their wonted public spirit.—Believing as I do that a fair trial only is wanting to lead to the accomplishment of all that is desired, I cannot better shew the sincerity of that belief than by contributing as far as my means will permit; this it is my intention to do, and I invite all who hear me to do the same, confidently indulging the hope that ere two years are past, they will be sharing advantages which the present exercise of their liberality may now secure to them.

Captain Wilson added, that with regard to high pressure engines, the old obstacle, the difficulty of finding a material of sufficient strength to resist its effects was still to be overcome—and as for making a steamer calculated for sailing, his experience proved that the two ends could never be combined in the Red Sea—with regard to the unshipping the paddles and hoisting top masts, top gallants and royals, it would only entail an additional and useless expence in extra hands.

Sir Herbert Compton said, that every expence saved, was an additional security for success: at the same time when they considered the importance of the undertaking, he trusted no one would be influenced by a mere regard to the expence—he hoped every one of his fellow countrymen would be liberal in their support, for it promised the greatest advantages to all—he hoped they would do so without any prospect of personal advantage—what he would himself give, he considered as a free donation to a public object—there was indeed the rule of a free passage held out to those who subscribed to a certain amount, but as this free passage did not extend to the wives and families of subscribers, he could never avail himself of it, and what he gave therefore, and he trusted every one would contribute in the same spirit, he gave cordially, freely, and without any hope of personal advantage. *(Cheers.)* It was indeed talked of as a mercantile speculation, and all who gave 100 Rupees and upwards were to be considered as proprietors in the vessel. He however did not support it on any such prospect—indeed if he considered it as a mercantile property, he could hardly be concerned in it at all, consistent with his situation—not as Chairman there but his situation in another place. For, judging from experience, said Sir Hebert laughing, it is very probable that disputes might hereafter arise among the proprietors of this vessel, which would come before me for adjudication, and which I could hardly undertake if a propreciton and party myself. *(Cheers.)* Let us all therefore support it in the same disinterested spirit. The Europeans I am certain will, and the Natives I have no boubt will also—they have lately been raised to high honors, and I am confident they will appreciate the benefits intended by this undertaking, and support the new station to which the legislature has elevated them. As I said before, Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute—let us take this *premier pas*—let us build the vessel and launch her into the water, and I am convinced the public interest will never allow the paddles to stop *(Great cheering.)*

Captain Wilson, seconded by Captain Cogan, moved the 3rd. Resolution as follows:

That the Head authorities at the different stations under the three Presidencies be addressed by the Committee, who shall send them copies of the Prospectus, soliciting their aid in obtaining, and forwarding subscriptions to the Treasurers.

It was passed unanimously.

Mr. Bruce, seconded by Mr. M. West, moved the 4th Resolution, which was like wise carried,

That Remington and Co. be Treasurers.

Manickjee Cursetjee then rose and addressed the Chairman as follows:

It is with pleasure that the Native Gentlemen here present, have witnessed with pleasure the glorious result of this meeting, so important to the political interest of British India; and are sensible of the numerous benefits in which they are participating with their European brethren, resulting the object for which we are here met to day. Join in India with England by the hand of Steam Communication, and the meed of praise on the part of the Native Community will not be less in value. Nay they will not fail to contribute towards such laudable an object. According to their Mammon and power we hope that the time will soon come when all our Native Brethren will be fully gratified to appreciate the benefits of being so closely connected with the mother country.—*(Tremendous Cheering.)*

Jugunnathjee Sunkersett, in a short address moved the thanks of the meeting to the Committee, for their trouble in drawing out the report and estimates, and the zeal they had shown to forward the important object of their wishes.—Manickjee Cursetjee seconded the motion, and Sir Herbert in putting it, expressed his high sense of the services they had rendered the public. The motion was carried with applause.

Sir Herbert Compton then put the subscription List in circulation and retired from the Chair. Mr. Wedderburn having been voted to the Chair, Dr. Walker moved the thanks of the meeting to Sir Herbert Compton for his conduct in the Chair—Col. Barr seconded the motion, which was carried with Cheers.

Sir Herbert then rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I should be very insensible were I not proud of the honor you have done me by this vote. I shall not pay you so bad a compliment as to make you a long speech: but I can assure you I shall feel no little pride in after times to have my very humble name associated with the proceedings of this day. Yes Gentlemen, it may seem visionary—but I feel a strong conviction that the first step which has been taken by you this day, will be followed by giant strides in civilization—The Capitalists of England will meet you at Alexandria—that more than half civilized man, the ruler of Egypt, will assist your views, and however sanguine it may seem in me, I am confident—that if any of you live to my age and go home over land, you will cross the great Isthmus on a rail road—nay more, I am convinced that commerce will steam up the Indus—that Bombay will become the great receiving place of travellers and Merchants, that Steamers will ply along the Malabar Coast, that they will find a way perhaps between the arches of Adam's bridge and thus connect the three Presidencies together—and that thus, the noblest present which philosophy has ever made to the arts, will impress upon the most sceptical in England the importance of this most valuable but long neglected country. *(Great cheering.)*

The Meeting broke up a little before three.

The following Subscriptions were obtained on the spot:—

Sir Herbert Compton	Rs.	1,000
Jagonnathjee Sunkersett		1,000
Manickjee Cursetjee		100
Bomanjee Hormasjee and Brothers		500
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy by C. J.		1,000
Cursetjee Jamsetjee		500
Mahomed Alee Rogay		1,000
Dhackjee Dadajee } J. Beckwith and Co. }		500
Davidass Hurjeewandass		500
Cursetjee Rustomjee		500
Nowrojee Jemsetjee		500
Cusetjee Ardaseer and Co.		500
Mahomed Ibraheem Mukba		200
Editor of the Hulkaru and Vurtman		100
Major T. Powell		100
R. C. Money		100
J. Farish		500
Captain J. W. Wilson		150
J. Walker		200
Furdonjee Limjee, for Dinshaw Furdonjee with the proviso of a free Passage }		1,000
C. T. Weber		100
Dan Macleod		100
Col. Barr		200
Major Hicks		100
V. Kemball		150
Capt. Biden		100
Chas. Fitzroy		100
Remington and Co.		1,500
Adam Skinner and Co.		1,500
R. Wallace		500
J. G. Griffith		100
Capel A. H. Tracy		100
Gisborne, Menzies and Co.		1,000
G. Ashburner		300
Forbes and Co.		1,500
G. Simpson		100
Colonel Sullivan		100
W. Calvert		100
Captain Cogan		500
Captain Swanson		100
James Henderson, by J. Wedderburn		500
W. R. Morris, by Do.		500
D. Greenhill, by Do.		100
J. Wedderburn		500
W. C. Bruce		100
J. D. DeVitre		300
M. West		100
L. R. Reid		100
Ritchie Stewart and Co.		1,500
Thomas Jefferies		500
F. Leggett		100
Roger De Faria and Co.		500
Shapoorjee Sorabjee Ruttonjee Patell		500
		23,200

The Subscription List is now lying open for contributions at the rooms of the Literary Society. The sums hereafter subscribed will appear in a future number of our paper.—*Gazette, 15th May, 1833.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS *received since the Meeting on Tuesday last.*

George Smyttan	100
Lewis Collett	500
C. S. Stewart	1000
J. Crawford, I. N.	250
E. Frederick	200
J. Scott	100
Thomas McCarthy	100
W. Nicol and Co.	1000
Jahangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia	500
D. L. Burn	500
Arthur Hornby	100
McGregor Edmond and Co.	500
Furguson Turner and Co.	1000
H. F. Owen	100
Manackjee Nowrojee Wadia	500
P. W. LeGeyt	100

THE DURPUN.

The Honb'le Company's Ship of War Coote anchored in the harbour yesterday morning, from Bushire on the 28th of last month,—Bassadore on the 2d, and Muscat on the 8th of this month,—having on board four Passengers, two of them sons of an Irish Nobleman, and the other two Persians;—the former we learn are Lord Pollington and the Hon'ble Mr. Seville, sons of the Earl of Mexborough, who are travelling on a tour of pleasure—They have traversed parts of Russia and Persia, and intend, we hear, to visit New South Wales, and thence to return to England.—We learn by this opportunity that the two eldest sons of the Persian Monarch, *Abbas Mirza*, and the *Prince of Shiraz*, are at open hostilities, and that the latter has sustained a severe defeat from his brother, which was attended with much bloodshed. The Son of the Prince of Shiraz, styled *Shah Zada*, who was Governor of Bushire, has been obliged to fly from that City, in consequence of the intrigues of one *Jumal Khan*, who, it seems, formed a powerful confederacy against him, and since the *Sha Zada's* flight, has usurped the Government of the place;—but who this person is, and how he succeeded in expelling the *Shah Zada*, from his vice royal Government, we have not been informed

We are happy to announce that the Gulph continues quite free from Plague—a fact, which, we doubt not, our readers will learn with as much pleasure as we feel in communicating it.

We also understand that the Coote has brought an overland dispatch of a late date, but as its contents have not yet transpired, we are unable to inform our readers whether it contains any thing of importance or interest.

MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.—Your Correspondent, A SUBALTERN, complains of the *illiberality* of the Court of Directors in recommending the rescinding of that clause of the Regulations of the Military Fund which excludes from its benefits such Widows and Children of the members of the Institution as are of mixed extraction. Your correspondent certainly makes a powerful appeal to his readers. Surely! surely! urges he, it is *monstrous* and *inhuman* to allow the trifling consideration that *such* Widows, and *such* children have *no bread*, to have any weight when they cannot be fed without taking the money which their husbands have been compelled to subscribe, and the Court of Directors give for their benefit, as well as that of others, from *pure European* Widows and *pure European* Children, and thereby diminishing the luxuries which these latter are now enabled to indulge in. But your correspondent is logical as well as sentimental. He argues that these excluded Widows knew very well when they married, of the existence of this rule, which condemns them to starvation, notwithstanding their husband's compulsory contributions, and the declared intentions of the Court of Directors that the Hon'ble Company's contribution should not be monopolised by the *pure Europeans*; and therefore, though to be sure there is this small objection to the rule, *that it is essentially unjust*, it ought to be continued. Those who expected to be wronged ought by no means to be disappointed.

Yours, &c.

N.

Bombay, 11th May, 1833.

ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.—As a Member of the established Church, I view with sorrow the spirit that is abroad against her in this little corner of her dominion. In spite, however, of all your Brother Editor and his Correspondents have said in her disparagement, and insinuated in favour of other sects, I must say I have the greatest admiration for the Church of England.

Her forms are simple and reverent, her articles are articles of Peace. While she has avoided, on the one hand, the heresies of Popery, she has retained sufficient of the wealth of the Roman Catholic Church to protect her Ministers from the temptation to meanness or disguised extortion—In adopting the best tenets of Reformers, she has avoided the extravagancies of some of the many sects into which the Christian World is unfortunately divided. She is, therefore, above all Churches, the most capable of displaying to the Natives of this Country, by the personal [illegible] conversation of her Ministers [illegible] she possesses; and of [illegible] and encourage-

ment, with the pious missionary of every sect; and I am sorry, therefore, to see her, thus suited to pre-eminence, accused of allowing others to take the lead, and above all, it is lamentable to see her losing the veneration of her own Children.

Our Clergy must however, recollect that as England can only retain her supremacy, as the abitress of the destinies of Europe, by maintaining her present uniform course of national Honour and Justice, so her Clergy in this country will not maintain their position as the "Royal Priesthood," unless they are animated by a zeal and display an example that shall challenge comparison with the demeanour of all other workers in the same Vineyard.

If, for instance, a Clergyman should look down with priestly pride on the "Working Clergy" of India, the Missionaries and Dessenters, or as one of your Correspondents has hinted, fancy that his duties can be comprized in the compass of public Orders, and are confined to the Church, the Yard and the Hospital, or should live four miles from his station, and on emergency,—the unexpected summons of a dying soldier—not be found within ten, he could not be surprized if "Interlopers" should steal away his flock, or an outcry be raised by his Parishioners, who cannot move a furlong without leave, against paying fees to one, who, in the cases I have supposed, would not even earn his pay. While, on the other hand, should a Clergyman live in his own Parish, and in the society of his Parishioners, setting an example of practical Piety—of respect and obedience for "every ordinance of man," and of kindness and encouragement to the Clergy of every class, I am satisfied that each member of his station would cheerfully contribute, *according to his means*, towards increasing the comfort and shortening the exile of the universal friend, and would be eager to offer his fees in the hope that they would be accepted as a token of respect for the character and conduct of the Clergyman.

Were I one of the Chaplains, therefore, I should infer from the late commotion, either that the regulation does pinch the poor, or that some of our "Lamps are not well trimmed," and, that, the advice of Lord Grey to the Bishops "to set their House in order," might with propriety be extended to us.

Of the particular Regulation that has caused this sensation, and the odious animadversions on the Clergy which have lately appeared, it becomes us not so long as it forms part of the Law of the Land, to speak; if, however, your Brother Editor and all Correspondents would take the advice of a poor married man, interested in the abolition of the regulation, they will abstain from clamour and cabal, and trust to an enlightened and considerate Government always ready to relieve the poorer classes of its subjects. Enough has been said to elicit public opinion, and to shew how the regulation bears, and this is happily not the country or frame of society for carrying a point by following the Marquis of Anglesea's advice to the Catholics "Agitate."

Certain, too, I am, that if the Clergy perceive in the extention of fees to the outstations what, from late Correspondence, the community seem to consider it—an unnecessary benefit to the only class, that has been entirely exempted from the reductions of the last six years at the expence of those whose incomes, from repeated reductions, have for the most part dwindled into a mere subsistence, certain I am, I say, that, in that case, the Clergy will not be tardy in soliciting the repeal of what, tho' intended for their benefit, will only injure them and their cause, and I say this with the more confidence because at the place where I live, and where our Clergyman is loved and respected, and the excellence of his character is the theme of every tongue, the regulation has not been acted on for his benefit. This good man thinking "What things are gain to me, those I count loss for Christ," and preferring the maxim and pattern of his great master, "Suffer little children to come unto, me and forbid them not," lays his hands upon them and blesses them."

A LAYMAN,

Mahabuleshwur, May 10th, 1833.

BARODA RACES TO COMMENCE ON TUESDAY THE 10TH DECEMBER, 1833.

1ST DAY.

1st Race.—Sweepstakes of 50 Rs. P. P. with 500 from the Fund, for all Arabs that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes. Two mile heats. 8 stone 7lbs. To close 15th November, 1833.

2nd Race.—Sweepstakes of 500 Rs. P. P. for all Arabs, two miles. 8st. 7lbs.

3rd Race.—Private Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs, H. F. 8st. 7lbs. One mile and a half. Three Subscribers.

2ND DAY.

1st Race.—Sweepstakes of 200 Rs. H. F. with 300 from the Fund, for all Arabs that have never won, heats one mile and a half, weight for age. To close 15th November, 1833.

2nd Race.—A Plate of 400 Rs. from the Fund, and 100 Rs. each Subscriber, for all Arabs, heats a mile and a distance, 8st 5lbs.

3rd Race.—A Pony Plate of 150 Rupees from the Fund, and 30 Rs. each Subscriber, for all Ponies 12—3 and under. Catch weights, one mile.

3RD DAY.

1st Race.—A Plate of 500 Rs. from the Fund, and 50 Rs. each Subscriber for Arabs, 8st. 7lbs. Heats one mile.

2nd Race.—Huck Plate of 300 Rs. from the Fund, and one Gold Mohur each Subscriber, heats round the course, 10st. 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders. No horse to start before the commencement of the meeting. The winner to be sold for 400 Rs. if claimed within half an hour after the Race. Owners of horses to have the preference as they come in.

4TH DAY.

1st Race.—The Baroda Plate of 600 Rs. from the Fund, and 100 Rs. each Subscriber, for Arabs, heats two miles, 9st., Maidens of the season allowed 7lbs.

2nd Race.—A Galloway Plate of 250 Rs. from the Fund, and 50 Rs. each Subscriber, heats a mile and a half, weight for inches.

3rd Race.—The Untrained Plate of 200 Rs. from the Fund, and a Gold Mohur Subscription, once round the course, 11st. Gentlemen riders. Winner to be sold for 300 Rupees, &c.

5TH DAY.

1st Race.—An Amateur Plate of Rupees—for all Arabs, 8st. 4lbs. Three miles.

2nd Race.—A Hunters' Plate of 400 Rs. from the Fund, and 30 Rs. each Subscriber, heats two miles. 10st. 7lbs. Winner to be sold for 600 Rs. &c.

6TH DAY.

1st Race.—Winner's Plate of 400 Rs. from the Fund and 100 Rs. H. F. for which all winners must enter except of the Hacks, Hunters, and Untrained. 2 miles, 8st. 4lbs. Two mile heats. 4lbs. extra for every race won during the meeting.

2nd Race.—Beaten Plate of 300 Rs. from the Fund, and 50 Rs. each Subscriber, heats one mile and a half. The horses to be handicapped by the Stewards.

T. BAILIE,
Secretary.

Baroda, 6th May, 1833.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—18th MAY, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday	6 03	6 27
Sunday	6 51	7 24
Monday	7 36	8 11
Tuesday	8 27	8 59
Wednesday		9 48
Thursday		16
Friday		

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what Port.*	*Touching where.*
Duke of Roxburgh	23rd May	London	St. Helena.
Hindostan	Ditto	Liverpool	Direct,
Palambam	5th June	London	St. Helena.
M. S. Elphinstone	Ditto	PortGlasgow	Direct.
Gipsey	Ditto	Liverpool	St. Helena.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
Madras 30 days 101 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 142 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
Five per Cent. Loan of 1822 | 23, according to the period of discharge.....107 *at* 111
Do. of 1825 | 26 | .....108 *at* 11
Do. of 1829 | 30 |

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. R. Lewis, 22nd Regt N. I. from Cambay.
Capt. E. B. Jackson, Queen's Royals, from Mahabuleshwar.
Capt. R Foster, Engineers, from Poona
Brigade Major W. Wyllie, from Mahabuleshwar.
Asst. Surgeon J. Ryan, from Tannah.
Capt. T. C. Parr, 7th Regt. N. I from Kattywar.
Lieut. Henry Hart, 6th Regt. N. I from Poonah.
Surgeon Robert Goodrich, 6th Regt. from England.
Actg. Ensign Edward Wood, attached to the 17th Regt. N.I. from Poonah.
Cadet John Skirrow, Engineers, from England.
Ensign Spencer Richardson, H. M. 6th Regt. from do.
Lieut. Smith, Queen's Royals

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surg. James Boyd, to Tannah.
Capt. W. Smee, 5th N. I. to England.
Asst. Surg. A. Gibson, Vaccinator N. E.D. to Guzerat.
Capt. Thomas Roe, 12th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Capt. Adamson, 40th Regt. to Khandalla.
Lieut. Col. Gordon, 2d Light Cav. to Deesa.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS,

At Bombay, on the 9th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor S. Trenn, Commissariat Department, of a Daughter.

At "The Hoe", Malabar Hill, on Saturday, the 11th Instant, the Lady of Major J. H. Dunsterville, 12th Regt. N. I. of her ninth Daughter.

MARRIAGES,

At Surat, on Tuesday, the 7th Instant, Mr. Charles Anding, Assistant Apothecary, attached to the Revenue Commissioner's Department, to Miss Charlotte Evans, Daughter of Mr. Evans, a Pensioned Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

At Broach, on the 4th Instant, Mr. Sub-Conductor F. Ellis, Commissariat Department, to Mary Ann Pelat.

At St. Thomas's Church, on Monday, the 29th Instant, by the Revd. H. Davies, Mr. Walter Fullerton, to Mrs. Catherine Leonard.

DEATHS,

On Tuesday evening, the 7th Inst. in Bombay, after a few days illness, C. S. Simon, Esq. eldest Son of the late V. Simon, Merchant of Bombay, aged 28.

On the morning of the 17th Instant, Matilda Katherine Agnew, only child of Captain Farrell 6th Regiment N. I. aged 9 Months and 17 Days.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 13th.—Ship Runneymede, P. Wildridge, Master, from London Downs 30th December, 1832.

—15th.—French Ship Balguerie, H. Ireland, Master, from Bordeaux, 27th Dec. and Rio-de-Janeiro, 15th Feb.

—The Hon'ble Company's Ship, Marquis of Huntly, Capt John Hine, from London 14th Jan. 1833.

Passengers.—Mrs. Vibart, Mrs. C. Payne, Miss Simpson, John Skirrow, Cadet, H. A. Sullivan, R. Goodrich, Surgeon H. M. 20th Regt. Foot, G. Knox, Asst. Surg. do. do. G. J. Hubbard, Cornet H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, J. J. McBeath, Ensign H. M's. 20th Regt. Foot, G. K. Langley, Lieut. do. do. H. Newman, Esq. Ensign Spencer Richardson.

—The Hon'ble Company's Ship, Duke of Sussex, Capt. J. H. Whitehead, from England 17th Jan. 1833.

Passenger.—Capt. R. T. Lancaster, 15th Regt. N. I.

—The Hon'ble Company's Scoop of War Coote, T. W. Harris, Esq. Commander, from the Persian Gulph.

Passengers.—Viscount Pollington, Hon'ble Chas. Seville.

—15th.—Barque Ann, Essajee Dossajee, Nacquedah, from Ceylon 16th April 1833.

DEPARTURES.

May 11th.—Barque Discovery, G. J. Simmons, Master, to the Persian Gulph.

Passengers.—20 Natives,

—12th.—Brig Elphinstone, (formerly belonging to the Imaum of Muscat.) Mahomed Alley, Naiquedah, to the West Coast of Sumatra.

—Ship Aliquis, John McFee, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Mrs. Ullythorne and child, Duncan Gibb, Esq. Capt. Smee, Capt. Pelham, Lieut. Pearson.

—13th.—Ship Hind, Mahomed Bin Hamed, Nacquedah, to Singapore and Malay Coast.

—15th.—Ship Caledonia, J. R. Strayan, Master, to Liverpool.

—Ship Henry Wellesly, George Johnston, Master, to London.

—16th.—Ship Good Success, W. Durant, Master, to China.

Passenger.—Mrs. Durant.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Marquis of Huntly, and Duke of Sussex.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Coote.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
FREE TRADERS.—Eleanor, Victory, Caledonia, Fortune, Aliquis, Duke of Roxburgh, Hindoostan, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Runnymede, and Gipsey.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William, Dare, Maria, Cornwallis, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Allalvie, Fazel Currim, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Pascoa, Ann, Valasondram, Futtay Raymon, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sullimany, Sumdaney, and Glenelg.
FRENCH SHIP.—Balguerie.
PORTUGUESE.—Colsoliel.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 18 MAY, 1833.

The Hon'ble Company's ships *Marquis of Huntly*, and *Duke of Sussex*, from London the 17th of January, arrived on Wednesday last. Our files of papers by these vessels, as may be supposed, contain very little that is either new or interesting. Amongst the extracts we have made from them, will be found a complete list of the members returned from Ireland and Scotland during the late election, which the papers previously received did not enable us to give.

We beg to remind the creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co. that the meeting at which a detailed statement of the affairs of that House is to be laid before them, is to take place on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The H. C. sloop of war *Coote*, from Bushire the 28th ult, arrived on Thursday last, with Lord Pollington and the Hon'ble Mr. Seville, as passengers. It was reported at the time, that she brought late news from Europe, but this appears to be quite unfounded. She does not even, afford any later intelligence of the state of affairs in Syria than that received by the Steamer.

The Steam meeting alluded to in our last, took place according to notice on Tuesday the 14th. inst. and our readers will be glad to hear, passed off uncommonly well. A very correct and detailed report of the proceedings, taken from the *Gazette*, will be found in the preceding columns of our paper. We have only to add that thus far every thing which has been done to promote the object for which the meeting was called, has succeeded beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The subscriptions already collected, as will be seen, are extremely handsome. The subscription list however has not yet been put in circulation, and as the names of a very small portion only, of those, both among the natives and Europeans at the Presidency, who may be expected to contribute, are upon it, the amount which will be collected in Bombay alone, will probably be very large.

In Bengal and Madras too, judging by the papers which have been received within the last day or two from those two presidencies, the most favorable feeling exists towards the proposed undertaking. The Calcutta papers in particular, warrant the expectation that it will meet with cordial support in that city, as soon as the proceedings of the meeting on Tuesday last are known there; and, both the *Courier* and *India Gazette*, strongly recommend the application of the residue of the fund raised in Calcutta some years since for promoting steam navigation with Europe, to aid a plan similar to that now proposed here. The former paper states that it will be the only means of redeeming the folly of the past appropriations from the fund, and the latter suggests, as soon as the people of Bombay, take the lead, that the consent of the contributors be obtained to assist in defraying our expenses. These suggestions, coming as they do just now, are most satisfactory, especially, as the impossibility of employing the fund in question in any other way than that now proposed, renders it extremely probable that they will be attended to. The subscribers to the fund can never again entertain the project of steaming to England round the Cape, with any prospect of deriving advantage from it, after the last trip of the *Hugh Lindsay*, and the route by Egypt therefore, is the only one left to them. If they determine to withhold their funds from it, they must keep them hoarded up for ever, which it is impossible to suppose them inclined to do.

Under these circumstances we think there can no longer be a doubt that the supply of funds from the other side of India will be sufficient to enable the committee to commence their operations in good earnest in a short time, by ordering the machinery for a steam vessel. One lakh of rupees only is wanted for this purpose, and if our Calcutta cotemporaries will exert themselves to hasten the transmission of the funds they allude to, we have no doubt that steam communication with England may be opened again in the course of from fourteen to sixteen months.

MADRAS.

PROPOSED OUTLINE SKETCH OF A RETIRING FUND FOR THE MADRAS ARMY.

According to the London Bills of Mortality the average duration of life at the age of 45 is about 17¾ years, and the value of an Anuity of £1 for that number of years is £10¾ the rate of Interest being 6 per cent. the value of an Annuity of 250£ for a man at the age of 45 is therefore 26,825 Sicca Rupees, taking the Sicca Rupee at 2 Shillings or Madras Rupees 28,568. The Sum required therefore for 8 Annuities is Rupees.....228,544

Suppose each Officer on receiving the Annuity pays a minimum including his Subscription of 10,000 Rupees, we may deduct..... 80,000

Leaving a balance of Rupees....148,544 to be raised, which may be done agreeably to the following scale:—

15	Senior Lt. Cols.	at 20	Rs. each,....	Rs. 300
25	Next do.	at 35	do.	875
30	Junior do.	at 45	do.	1,350
35	Senior Majors,	at 50	do.	1,750
35	Junior do.	at 45	do.	1,575
350	Captains,	at 16	do.	5,600
564	Lieutenants,	at 8	do.	4,512
280	Ensigns,	at 4	do.	1,120
			Total Rupees....	17,082
				12
			For 12 months....	204,984

Deduct on account of Absentees in Europe who pay only half Subscription..... 25,000
Do. for Secretary and Writer 2,400 27,400

177,584
Sum required..... 148,544

Leaving a Surplus of.....Rs. 29,040 to meet deficiencies and the gradual diminution of the Minimum.

In the formation of the annexed outline Plan for a Retiring Fund, the following principles have been adopted:

1. The principle of Rank in preference to that of Service.

2. The principle of Annuity—The amount of the Annuity it is proposed be £250 per annum, subject to the payment of a Minimum of Madras Rupees 10,000 including Subscriptions.

3. The Annuity to be confined to Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Senior Majors in Cavalry and Infantry Corps, in order to prevent supercession. In the Artillery and Engineers, it is proposed that the Annuity descend for acceptance to the Junior Ranks as the same reason does not apply. When the whole number of Annuities are not accepted in one year, those which are declined are to be added to those for distribution in the following year.

4. Lieutenant Colonels or the Senior Majors may retire from the Service in anticipation of the Annuity, retaining the right of accepting it when it comes to their turn, continuing however their Subscriptions.

The rates of Subscription are calculated on the supposition that the whole Army will subscribe to the Fund, but it will be observad that by the Scheme there is a surplus of Rupees 29,000 to meet deficiencies which may upon the first Establishment of the Fund be apprehended—if the Fund be supported by the whole Army, there can be no doubt that in the course of a few years the rates of Subcription may be reduced, or the amount or number of Annuities increased.

It is proposed that all subscribers bind themselves to continue their Subscriptions whilst on the effective strength of the Army, and in the event of the Fund being established, the Committee hope as in the case of the Annuity branch of the Medical Fund, that the Court of Directors will compel all Officers hereafter entering the Service to subscribe.

The Committe propose that the 3 Annuities be yearly distributed as follows:

One to the Cavalry.

One to the Artillery and Engineers.

Six to the Infantry, but as the Infantry will by this arrangement lose a fractional advantage to which they are entitled, the loss will be provided for when the details of the Plan are matured.

The difference of Pay and Allowances between Ensign and Lieutenant for 1 month is equal to 11 months subscription as Ensign—between Lieutenant and Captain, 18½ months as Lieutenant—and between Captain and Major 16½ months as Captain.

The Committee were at first strongly disposed to give the preference to the principle of a bonus over that of the Annuity, but on making the calculations the rates of Subscription ran so high from giving up the advantages of 6 per cent. interest on the Capital afforded by the Company that they found themselves obliged to abandon it and adopt the Annuity. As it is however intended to raise annually, the full value of the Annuities and as the Capital will be invested in Government Securities and the rate of Interest is guaranteed by the Company an Annuity is as secure as a bonus would have been, and those who may wish it may raise money at any time by the sale of other Annuities.

"Ordered that the Plan for a Military Retiring Fund with the explanatory notes attached, and a Copy of the foregoing report, be transmitted to the Commander in Chief, with a request that His excellency will cause as many Copies thereof an necessary, to be printed and circulated to the Army, and the decisions of each individual Officer to be obtained in the form proposed by the Committee."

(A true extract.)

B. R. HITCHINS,
Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

[*Madras, Herald, April 25th*, 1833.]

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL RETIRING FUND.

The Committee appointed by Government to report on the various schemes that have been offered for the formation of a Military Retiring Fund, have completed their labours and given in their Report, and, as we stated on a former occasion, the plan submitted by the Military Auditor General has, with certain modifications, been approved. The Committee recommend that Colonel MacGregor's plan, with the alterations they have suggested should be put in circulation by Government for the consideration of the Army at large, and it is probable therefore that our military friends will soon have before them the entire details of the scheme. In the meantime, the subjoined notice of what we understand to be its leading features, will not be unacceptable.

The Auditor General recommended that the step of Captain to Major should be made a line one, instead of what it is now, a regimental step; but this the Committee do not approve, both because it would essentially alter the organization of the Army, and because it would involve an act of injustice to the senior Captains, who have made great sacrifices to attain the position they now hold. There are, no doubt, some unfortunate officers to whom Colonel MacGregor's suggestion would give only what was due in their individual cases, but the measure, it is believed, would tend upon the whole to benefit the few at the expense of the many.

The Committee have suggested what will probably be considered an improvement of the Military Auditor General's plan, viz. that, instead of taking all the 12 retiments from the Lieutenant-Colonels, a portion of them should be taken from the top of the list of Colonels. By giving three or four of the senior Colonels of Regiments, holding the rank of Lieutenant and Major-Generals, the sum they now get from Government—£456—or a sum equal to the purchase of such an annuity, a rise would be produced throughout the service. This would be beneficial to all ranks, and would have the advantage of promoting an equal number of Lieutenant-Colonels, and a great inducement would thus be offered to officers of that rank to subscribe to the fund, which otherwise it cannot be expected that they should do, since no benefit was to be derived by those high on the list of Lieutenat-Colonels from the plan of the Military Auditor General. Supposing the average age of the four senior Colonels of the Army to be seventy-five years, an annuity of £456 could be purchased for less sum than it is proposed to fix for the Bonus. By this suggestion of the Committee the chances of promotion to Lieutenant-Colonels would be greatly improved, and such an encrease in the number of subscribers of the higher ranks would be secured as would in all probability allow the Bonus to be fixed as high as Sa. Rs. 30,000. The sanction of the Court of Directors is required to this proposed retirement from the head of the list of Colonels, allowing the Colonels to retain their [illegible] ings, and taking from the fund [illegible] what they give up in the shape of [illegible] effect would be the same to the lower grades of the service, and would be highly beneficial to the fund, for it is ascertained that an annuity for officers of 75 years of age can be purchased for about 24,000 Rs. equal to their pension of £456, thus producing a saving to the Fund.

The Committee have further suggested that the Members of the Medical Board and Superintending Surgeons should be eligible for the retiring Bonus, taking the members of the Medical Service as equal to 18¼ regiments, which would give them 2⅛ retirements, or two every year, and one every fifth year. The subscriptions of the Medical Service have been proposed as follows: 9 of the Superintending Surgeons as Lieutenant-Colonels; 18 of the senior Surgeons as Majors; 144 senior Assistant Surgeons as Lieutenants and the remainder as Ensigns.

The scale of subscription recommended by the Committee is understood to be the following:

		Full Batta.	Hf. Batta.	
Lieutenant-Colonels, per	month...	80	64	0
Majors,	ditto....	60	48	0
Captains,	ditto...	20	16	0
Lieutenants,	ditto....	10	7	12
Ensigns,	ditto....	6	4	0

and for those on furlough at the rate of 5 per cent. out of their pay while absent.

It has been abundantly proved by the documents before the Committee, that the rates of subscription from the several ranks are in most instances less than half the present value of the benefits derivable from proposed Fund. This is a material point for the consideration of the Army, since many of those who have opposed the establishment of a Fund have objected to it chiefly on the ground that contributions equal to the proposed rates of subscription, laid out at the current interest of the day, would yield a higher annuity than that proposed from the Fund. The grounds on which the Committee have arrived at a contrary conclusion are, we suppose, fully detailed in the roport, and deserve to be carefully considered by the Army. No plan can succeed unless the Army subscribe, and if the plan now proposed can be shown to be for the certain advantage of all, objections of detail should be abandoned with a view to the complete attainment of the desired object.—*India Gaz. April* 23.

EUROPE INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLITICIAN.

The real strength of the ministers considered.—Probable division in the cabinet.—Mr. Stanley's faults and merits.—A view of the position of the House of Lords, and the necessity of avoiding a collision between the two assemblies.—The probable tactics of the Tory Peers.

The world need not be informed that the elections are now over—and an immense majority of what are termed the Whig party returned to the reformed House of Commons. Never had an English administration a stronger body of supporters in the Representative Assembly. Never, therefore, to the eye of the superficial did an English administration appear more powerful. But, examined a little closer, we shall find that what seems the cause of their strength is not unlikely to be the cause of their disunion. An overwhelming preponderance of members are returned, engaged to the most popular opinions, and the consideration of the most popular opinions is at once forced upon the government. The Ministers run every hazard of losing the majority they have obtained unless they consent to embrace the policy to which that majority are pledged. The consequence of this is an immediate discussion among the members of the Cabinet how far to resist the Movement, or how far to advance with it. Had the proportion of reforming members been less great, it is obvious that there might have been less disagreement among the ministers; for the more liberal would have said to the more Conservative—"With this House of Commons we cannot carry popular measures to the extent *we* wish, and we are contented, therefore, with approaching to the boundary that *you* would appoint." The Conservative policy would have been embraced, and the very necessity of securing *a dubious* majority would have made the Cabinet unanimous. But the amazing strength of the liberal party, and the lengths to which they have carried their professions to their constituents, give one part of the Cabinet the courage to advance, as it strikes into the other moiety of the Cabinet the fear of proceeding. One says—"We have now the power to forward the work of good government." The other says—"Things are gone too far, now is the time to resist continued innovation;" with one it is the very moment to advance—with the other to stand still. This, we have cause to believe, is the real state of feeling amongst the ministers, (although, it is more easy to point out the conservative than the progressing portion,) and thus, as we commenced by saying, their seeming strength is the cause of their probable disunion. We will not take the question of the Ballot as an example; we fancy (despite of mere popular rumours) that we shall find *all* the ministers agreed to resist that measure. So far there is little fear of a schism; too much importance has been attached to some equivocal expressions of Lord John Russell, and of a few immediate partizans of the ministry. The threat—"If men are to be intimidated from giving their votes, *then*, much as we dislike it, we must have the ballot," ought to be regarded merely as an electioneering manœuvre. It simply means—"If *we* are not returned to parliament, we will punish you with a new infliction of popular rights;" and, being safely returned, the excuse for dispensing with the Ballot will be—"The bill has worked well. Let us wait." Or, in other words, "we are now in a majority, what signifies further alteration?" In truth, it is impossible to disguise from ourselves the fact, that when ministers have spoken of the Ballot, it has not been as a boon to the people, but as a punishment to the Tories. A man of ordinary discernment may perceive, therefore, that the "*animis celestibus ira*" are not likely to be kindled by any extraordinary fervour for securing the Ballot, and that the intimidation which has not prevented the return of my Lord John Russell for Devonshire, will not be considered sufficiently strong to warrant "so dangerous an innovation in our constitutional customs."

But there is a question that cannot be blinked or delayed,—the question of Church Reform; and the degree and nature of that reform can scarcely be a matter of easy arrangement with the ministers. From the line of conduct Mr. Stanley has adopted,—from the unbending haughtiness of his character,—and from engagements to the Highchurch Party, stronger perhaps than those of any other English member of the House of Commons, (save, it may be, Sir Robert Inglis,) it is difficult to imagine that he will readily subscribe to the pecuniary emancipation of dissenters and the diminished "dignity" of the hierarchical salaries. The most obvious and the most imperiously demanded of all the ecclesiastical reforms (the adjustment of tithes only excepted) is, that the treasuries of the Established Church should only be supported by its members. No reform short of this will satisfy that vast and intrepid body of men, the Dissenters of England, who by siding with the people on political, have won their confidence on ecclesiastical matters,—so that not to satisfy the Dissenters will, we suspect, be not to satisfy the people. But this species of Reform, however just and moderate cannot possibly be agreed to by Mr. Stanley:—the man who is pledged to support the enormities of the Church of Ireland, cannot shrink from advocating the petty grievances of the Church Establishment of England. He who thinks that the Catholic majority should pay the Protestant few in one country may be forgiven for asserting that the Dissenting minority should enrich the preponderating division of the Legitimate Establishment in the other. We can conceive no reform which Lord Brougham would propose from which it is not likely that Mr. Stanley would dissent*. The latter gentleman stands, indeed, in a peculiar position; he is equally dangerous as an enemy and a friend,—an admirable speaker, he is a bungling statesman; with great talents, he has no judgment; no man debates better or legislates worse; clear, shrewd and penetrating in the House of Commons, he is blinder than a mole in the Cabinet of St. James's or the councils of the Castle at Dublin. He detects every fallacy in an adversary,—he embraces every blunder in a law,—nothing can be happier than his replies, or more infelicitous than his motions,—he hastens to commence and never calculates how he is to proceed,—his Bills are brought into the House with a vast flourish of trumpets—they vanish in all the skulking obscurity of defeat,—he compromises the ministerial wisdom by rushing into a motion and the ministerial dignity by as suddenly forsaking it. Yet this perilous friend would be a terrible foe: he is the only man on the ministerial benches capable of replying to Peel. To take his counsels from the ministry would be an incalculable blessing,—to transfer his voice to the opposition would be an irreparable misfortune.

With this embarrassing ally, popular questions become doubly difficult to the government, and we are sure that there must arise many subjects for consideration on which the opinions of Mr. Stanley will be in the one scale and the expectations of the English people in the other,—the fear of the hostillity of the one the evils of disappointing the other!

And here a new view of the political field forces itself upon us. It may be recollected that, in opposition to the generality of our contemporaries, we insisted that the necessity of a creation of Peers, so far from being removed by a passing of the Reform Bill would become doubly imperious by that event. We said, "If the Upper Chamber cannot agree with this present House of Commons, how can you hope that it will agree with the next? Are you afraid of a collision now?—be doubly afraid of a collision *then*; at present there is one only ground of dispute,—with your first Reformed Parliament there will be a hundred grounds. Take now therefore, the opportunity when the apparent urgency of the case excuses all extraordinary measures;—pour into the Upper House that necessary infusion of popular principles which will bring it into sympathy with the Lower;—make your Peers apparently for the passing of one great national measure and the escape from a probable revolution; but in reality, also, not for the temporary occasion, but for permanent ends;—not for the punishment of the Lords because they have resisted the people, but for their real safety because they should harmonize with the people."

Our reader will perceive that we were right; the necessity for a creation of Peers remains unaltered. Consider the Church Reform, the Taxes on Knowledge, the Abolition of Slavery, nay, the minor points of the opening of the East India Monopoly, and repealing the Bank Charter. It is likely that, on these questions, the Tory majority of the Peers will yield to the liberal majority of the Commons? It would be madness to expect that England should once more witness the extraordinary spectacle of a monarch beseeching the majority of his hereditary counsellors,—to walk, amidst the hootings of a derisive people, out of their own legislative assembly, and the haughty successors (not, alas! descendants!) of the Norman dictators of the third Henry, preferring the prayer of their Royal Master to what they solemnly asserted they believed the dictates of their conscience, the safety of the constitution, and the prosperity of the country;—that humiliating spectacle cannot again occur, the disgrace of it was too foul, and the ludibrium too galling. As vain would it be to expect that the Peers, aware of the danger of being triumphant, would silently submit to perpetual defeats, would relinquish their immense majority over the Ministers they hate with all the bitterness of a hostile party, and all the vengeance of an insulted order,—and that the prudence, which never yet controlled a powerful body, will make them vote against the bias of their opinions and against the urging of their passions. A corporate body is not like one man,—it is not equally open to the view of its own interests: the heat of party, the contagion of example, the force of numbers, will always stir it up, even in opposition to a prudent or a selfish policy. The "verval fallacies" will decorate the cause it adopts,—it will be foolish out of "a sense of duty," and fall, by the hands of the people, from "the noble resolution to combat for its rights."

We are sure that the justice of these remarks will be commonly acknowledged; and if so, our policy was right,—and for the sake of the Peers themselves the necessary creation of new Peers should have been made long since,—are absolutely required now. To the ministers themselves, the want of harmony between the two bodies must present difficulties almost insurmountable, and must be a new source of probable disunion in the Cabinet. For, on the one hand is a House of Commons all but unanimous pressing on for measures the most popular; on the other, a House of Lords, dark and lowering eager to inflict an instantaneous death, or, at least a tyrannical mutilation, on the first popular bill that is ushered into their assembly. What a dilemma for a government!—the bill that pleases one body must offend the other. Every new motion will carry in itself the seeds of a fearful dissension—every popular benefit will contain the probability of a convulsive struggle with the privileged order. And this *must* occasion endless disputes among the members of the government;—there *must* be some among them who, in every new measure, will look to the Peers, and others, who will consider rather the Commons. What different ends!—The poles themselves are not more asunder! The people, too, have cause to be apprehensive, because, with such a House of Lords, the policy of the less popular part of the Cabinet becomes of, perhaps, preponderating influence;—it may also appear, in the eyes of a ministry (who always must be more conservative than a people), the wiser policy to lean to. Thus, supposing the Peers remain at variance with the people, there will be a general suspicion that each popular bill introduced into the House will be but a delusion; that, passing into the next stage of deliberation, it will be assuredly frittered from its efficiency; that the spring found will never descend to the mouths that are thirsting for the stream—but

——"their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action."

And this suspicion itself is an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude. When the people distrust, even good becomes soured to them—benefits are derived from unworthy motives: the most necessary delays exasperate them, and every unavoidable obstacle seems to them to have been artfully arranged on purpose to thwart their reasonable desires. How, with such a House of Lords, can that state of popular suspicion and its consequent evils be avoided?

Thus, then, when we begin somewhat carefully to examine the real strength of the administration, we find that it is not so firm as it appears—and that we have proved what we have set out by saying, viz., that the very strength of its majority in the Commons may be the cause of its weakness in the Cabinet—it is probable that, ere long, some of the present component parts will be separated from each other, and, by the laws of political gravity, a few fly off to the natural affinities of Toryism, a few remain attached to the stronger attractions (suited to their several qualities) of office—of popularity—of party spirit—or of liberal and conscientious principle.

In the above remarks, which relate to views that the daily journals have of late entirely neglected, we have not the remotest wish either to call up new grounds of popular demand—of public disquietude,—or to embarrass the Administration. But we have desired only, in recurring to the obvious necessity of harmonizing the two Legislative Assemblies at present so discordant, to anticipate, as is the duty of a prudent speculator on State-affairs, a most important question which must shortly be agitated, and which ought to be adjusted *previous* to a collision, and not *subsequent* to it;—in the former, it is an evil wisely remedied: in the latter, a blunder clumsily repaired. And it is also our wish, in speaking of those difficulties under which the ministry labour, and which, in the general intoxication of an election, so favourable to liberal principles, have been somewhat overlooked, to prepare the people for accidents it is for their interest to foresee; for by continuing to insist on the great reforms for which a Parliamentary reform was required, they will give strength to the more liberal part of the Cabinet, and, in case of a division, will retain their friends in office, and lose only the support of the lukewarm. The ministry must be supported by the people, because, if the people neglect them, it is to the aristocracy they will lean. The ministry must be supported, but in case of a schism, *what part* of the ministry?—those who advise measures popular with the Commons, or those who counsel motions acceptable to the Peers? If it should come to this alternative, let us rather brave the hostility of the Secretary for Ireland as an orator, than consent to his projects as a statesman.

One word more upon a subject (which forms the link between our foreign policy and our domestic), before we turn from affairs at home to those abroad,—the Dutch war. It will, in all likelihood, be on this ground that the Tory Lords will form their first ground of attack on the Ministry: it will be their evident tactics not to delay their division against the Government for measures of home policy more popular in the country; they will probably, on the first onset of the Parliamentary compaign, condemn by the votes of their majority the conduct of the Government and the continuance of the war. What would be the unavoidable result of such a vote? On the one hand, the Government must either resign or be remodelled; on the other, they must throw themselves on the Commons, and support their power by a *counter vote*. Either alternative, how dangerous to the quiet of the country! If the first, the Ministry are shaken—perhaps dissolved; if the last, the House of Lords is at once in open collision with the Representatives of the People. In all honesty and with sincere respect, we ask the Ministers if they can foresee this choice of evils, and not endeavour to prevent it while there is yet time? "Content the people, and manage the nobles—in that one maxim lies the secret of a wise Government;" such is the observation of Machiavelin on of his happiest passages. There is but one mode, at this day, of "managing" the nobles of England: they must be brought, by a conservative admixture of enlightened men, into subscribing without danger, because without a struggle, to "the content of the people."

* Yet the Tories have affected to consider the opinions of Lord Brougham as more congenial with the sentiments of Mr. Stanley than those of any other Member in the Cabnet. It is easy to see through their design in this repriesentation.

ENGLISH COLONIAL POLICY.

Our exposition of the Colonial Expenditure has extended to a greater length than we originally intended; but the subject is of an importance to warrant a still fuller developement. The Colonial possessions are a very great source of the national expenditure, and a very considerable cause of our commercial derangements. In no other department of Government are abuses so rife: in no other branch of expenditure is there so much room, or perhaps such urgent necessity, for a keen and searching retrenchment. Absolute sinecures, useless or overpaid functionaries, are numerous at home. The sums paid in England for actual labour are generally disproportioned to the money lavished on small or pretended services. But these abuses, this disproportion, is as nothing when compared with those of the Colonies. Enormous incomes are enjoyed by officials who never set foot in the settlement; pluralities are as numerous in the Colonies as in the Church, and efficiency as little regarded. Half-pay officers, or subservient and unsuccessful traders, dispense justice; veterans, whose notions of civil government have been formed from the absolute authority of the camp, or aristocratic youths, whose experience has extended no further than the clubs, the turf, or even less reputable associations, are appointed to the delicate and difficult task of governing an unsettled community with discretionary power; and if the statements of the Colonists are to be credited, individuals are appointed to the office of judge who are even ignorant of the language in which the pleadings are made. Out of an expenditure of rather more than two millions, no less than 372,000*l.* is divided amongst 166 persons; being on an average upwards of 2,200*l.* to each individual. Colonies, however closely connected by situation, language, and community of interests and feelings, must be burdened with a *seperate* Governor and suite, with their long list of allowances, &c., *separate* Crown Law Officers, and *seperate* Courts and Judges. Here, then, is ample field for an economical Government to work upon; and by a rigid economy in applying the Colonial revenue, as well as by a consolidation of their laws and governments, to enable the Colonies either entirely to discharge their own expenses, or to require no assistance from Great Britain excepting for naval protection. Whatever possessions are unable to accomplish this, should be considered as a dead weight upon the national prosperity. Justice and good faith towards individual interests may compel us to retain them for the present: motives of policy may perhaps render their retention proper for an indefinite period: but let them be set down as what they really are—a cause of expense, and not a source of profit.

If the Reformed Parliament be adequate to its duties, one great task will be a searching examination into the whole of our Colonial policy, and the foundation of a system by which the national expense, the interference with commercial industry, and the various oppressions to which the Colonists are subjected, shall be eventually got rid of.

The various kinds of Colonies seem naturally reducible to (1) Military Positions; (2) Penal Settlements; and (3) Colonies from which some tributary or commercial advantages are derived or which may serve as a drain for the surplus population of the Mother Country. If our Colonies be examined according to this clasification, it is perhaps only Malta, Gibraltar, and the Cape of Good Hope, which should be considered as important in a military point of view and under a better system, their expense might be considerably reduced. New South Wales and its dependencies are our only penal colonies; and waving any discussion upon the policy of such establishments, the last observation applies still more strongly to these growing communities as to the maintenance of their own expenditure. Our Colonies in Western Australia and North America, so far from yielding any thing to the taxation of the state, are an expense in time of peace, and in time of war would be both an expense and a distraction. The commercial advantages derived from the Canadas we have already alluded to. The only utility of these colonies, or of that of Swan River, is in affording an outlet for the surplus population; and this, after the first formation of the settlement, need never be a source of expense. The clear policy, then, with the whole of these colonies—which will some day or other become independent—is to prepare them for independence as quickly and as cheaply as we can. For every fresh political immunity we should grant them, they would gladly undertake some additional expense, and surrender some commercial privilege, till in time their dependence would become merely nominal or their seperation complete. Not however, the disjunction of violence, like that between Great Britain and the United States, but such a separation as takes place between parents and children, when after years of anxiety and outlay the offspring arrive at an age to "settle in the world" and "set up on their own account."

Of the remaining Colonies, Ceylon and Mauritius might be placed under the government of India, and the pestilential sinks on the coast of Africa cannot be too soon abandoned. But although the Sugar colonies are a source both of heavy direct and indirect expenditure (and will remain so even after the Colonial revenue shall be diverted from supporting aristocratic idlers, to more legitimate purposes), such extensive interests are involved in their maintenance, that they ought not in justice to be abandoned rashly; for an instant removal of the whole existing protection would complete the ruin of the planters, and an immediate withdrawal of our soldiers would be a signal for general insurrection amongst the slaves. To qualify the Negro for early emancipation, is the object of all rational persons; but more especially is it for the interest of their masters. The only chance they possess of obtaining a remuneration for their capital, is by the conversion of the slave into a free labourer, and by the gradual creation of a class of *coloured capitalists*, who, trained to hard and continuous labour with constitutions inured to the climate and with minds attached to the country by the ties of birth and education, may gradually supersede the European planter, and buy him up, at a much better price than he can ever hope to obtain from any other purchaser. We are not enemies to the West Indian planters: we have often recognized the difficulties of their case, and to a certain extent the justice of their claims. But it is idle to deny that they constantly oppose themselves both to the feelings of the Country and to the expressed wishes of the Legislature. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that a quarter of a century has elapsed since the abolition of the Slave Trade, without bringing us apparently any nearer to the abolition of slavery; and that even very moderate proposals which are sent from England for hastening this consummation, are rejected in a manner which would be insulting and offensive if the rejecters were not altogether powerless. These measures will not, however, be tolerated under the vigorous government of a Reformed Legislature. If the planters still persist in their present course of insult and defiance, the course of England will be clear. It will be her duty not to confiscate the property of others, but to look after her own. It will be her duty to sweep away the long list of protective duties which impede and oppress the industry of her sons; to

withdraw her fleets and her armies from the contumacious colonies; and to leave either the slaves and the slaveowners to settle their affairs in their own way, or to give the latter full opportunity to "place themselves under the protection" of any state which may be foolish enough to fancy that a worn-out soil—that a turbulent and licentious community—that a population containing within itself the seeds of interminable discord—that a province which, so far from yielding a revenue to its masters, will annually drain them of their treasure, and whose industry cannot *exist* (under the present management it can never *flourish*) without factitious support—can contribute any thing to the wealth and strength of empire.—*Spectator, January* 6.

CONSERVATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

The Conservative Club, fearing lest the exclusion from Parliament of many of its most distinguished members should lead to a want of concert in the proceedings of the Conservative party, has determined to hold occasional meetings of the Club for the purpose of discussing questions of immediate interest. It is further intended, that at such meetings every member shall be entitled to move or second one resolution, and that those resolutions which may be passed shall be published for the information of the party. The first meeting was held on the first day of the present year; when the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

1. Moved by Mr. Croker, seconded by Mr. Holmes—"That the Conservative minority in the new Parliament will be deplorably small."

2. Moved by Lord Caernarvon, seconded by Sir Robert Wilson—"That the exclusion from Parliament of the mover and seconder of the foregoing resolution is a great national calamity."

3. Moved by Lord Lowther, seconded by Colonel Lowther—"That the Bill wor s admirably in Westmoreland, West Cumberland, and Whitehaven."

4. Moved by Mr. Alexander Baring, second ed by Mr. Hall Dare—"That the Bill works nicely in both divisions of Essex."

5. Moved by the Marquis of Ailesbury, seconded bp Earl Bathurst—"That the Bill works pleasantly at Marlborough and Cirencester."

6. Moved by Lord Stormont, seconded by Sir Richard Vyvyan—"That the Bill works constitutionally at Norwich and Bristol."

7. Moved by Mr. Herries, seconded by Mr. G. Dawson—"That the general defeat of the Conservatives at this election is owing, not to the Bill, but to the Reform fever; for that, in quiet times, the Bill might, notwithstanding Schedule A, be worked Conservatively."

8. Moved by Lord Brownlow, seconded by Sir John Tyrrell—"That it behoves the Club to oppose, tooth and nail, the abominable Ballot; and that, therefore, the thanks of the Club are due to Lord Althorp and Mr. Stanley for having declared that the Bill is a final measure."

9. Moved by Mr. T. Peregrine Courtenay, seconded by the Marquis of Londonderry—"That the Conservatives adopt the cry of 'the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill.'"

10. Moved by Mr. Dugdale, seconded by Mr. Mathias Attwood—"That, with a view to the return of quiet times, it behoves the Conservatives to promote an action on the currency."

11. Moved by Sir Charles Wetherell, seconded by Sir Edward Sugden—"That, in consideration of the support which the Chancellor gave to Lord Sandon in opposition to Mr. Thornely, the mover of this resolution will no more call the said Chancellor *Lord Brougham and Vaugham*."

12. Moved by Sir Edward Knatchbull, seconded by Mr. Holme Sumner—"That the Club deeply regrets that the following gentlemen have not become members of the Reformed Parliament: viz Mr. Hunt, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Hetherington, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Carlile, and Mr. Robert Taylor."

13. Moved by H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, seconded by Mr. Theodore Hook:—"That Mr. Cobbett be invited to become a member of the Club."

14. Moved by the Marquis of Douro, seconded by Mr. M. T. Sadler—"That with a view to render the physical force Conservative, it is expedient that the Club should work the question of Mill-murder; and that the Conservative press be instructed accordingly."

15. Moved by the Earl of Aberdeen, seconded by Lord Mahon—"That the shameful refusal of poor dear General Chassé's garrison to be buried in the ruins of Antwerp Citadel, has put an end, for the present, to the question of Whig-war."

16. Moved by Lord Lyndhurst, seconded by Sir Robert Peel—"That, since the only dependence of the Whigs is their popularity as Reformers, it is devoutly to be hoped that they will object to further Reform, whether organic or functional; and that, in order to fix the Whigs as Anti-Reformers, it becomes the duty of Conservatives to compliment them on their known attachment to the constitution, and even to aid them occasionally in sneering at such Destructives as Messrs. Hume, Grote, Tennyson, and Warburton."

17. Moved by Lord Ashley, seconded by the Marquis of Chandos—"That the revival of *Swing* fires is owing to a fear that the Whigs will temper with the Corn-laws: and that this text be sent to the *Standard*."

18. Moved by the Duke of Newcastle, seconded by the Duke of Northumberland—"That all railway bills be opposed by the Conservative party; seeing that railways disturb game and enable low people to travel faster than noblemen."

19. Moved by Lord Henley, seconded by Mr. Hanniball Sandys, junior—"That the warm thanks of the Club are due to Dr. Lushington and Mr. M. A. Taylor, for having voted against Atheism in the late contest for Middlesex."

20. Moved by Mr. Sergeant Spankie, seconded by Mr. Grove Price—"That, if Colonel Leslie Grove Jones, the 'Radical of the *Times*, can prove that he wrote a letter signed 'Liberal' which lately appeared in the *Times*, and which contained much abuse of HUME, he, Radical, shall be admitted a member of the Club."

21. Moved by Lord STUART DE ROTHESAY, seconded by Lord HEYTESBURY—"That the able and deeply interesting Report on French Politics, just delivered to the Club by a distinguished member, be printed for general circulation." *

LIST OF MEMBERS RETURNED FROM IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen—Hon. Capt. Gordon.
Argyll—J. H. Callender.
Ayr—A. Oswald.
Banff—G. Ferguson.
Bute—C. Stuart
Berwick—C. Marjoribanks.
Caithness—G. Sinclair.
Clackmannan and Kinross—Admiral Adam.
Dumbarton—J. C. Colquhoun.
Dumfries—J. Hope Johnstone.
Edinburgh—Sir J. Dalrymple.
Elgin and Nairn—Col. F. W. Grant.
Fife—Captain Wemyss.
Forfar—Hon. D. G. Hallyburton.
Haddington—J. Balfour.
Inverness—Charles Grant.
Kincardine—General Arbuthnot.
Kirkcudbright—R. C. Ferguson.
Lanark—J. Maxwell.
Linlithgow—Sir A. Hope.
Orkney, &c. (Shetland)—(no return.)
Peebles—Sir J. Hay.
Perth—Lord Ormelie.
Renfrew—Sir M. S. Stewart.
Ross and Cromarty—J. S. Mackenzie.
Roxburgh—Captain Elliot.
Selkirk—R. Pringle.
Stirlin—Adm. Fleming.
Sutherland—R. Macleod.
Wigtown—Sir A Agnew.

SCOTLAND.

BOROUGHS, CITIES, AND DISTRICTS.

Aberdeen (city)—A. Bannerman.
Ayr District—(Ayr, Campbeltown, Inverary, Inverness)—T. F. Kennedy.
Dumfries District—(Dumfries, Annan, Kircudbright, Lochmaben, Sanquhar)—General Sharpe.
Dundee (town)—Frist Return—G. Kinlock
Edinburgh (city)—Gains one member by the Reform Act—F. Jeffrey (Ld. Ad.)
Elgin District—(Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverary, Kintoul, Peterhead)—Colonel Leith Hay.
Falkirk District—(Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, Linlithgow)—D. W. Gillon.
Glasgow (city)—Gams one member by the Reform Act—Oswald, J. Ewing.
Greenock (town)—First return—R. Wallace.
Haddington District—(Haddington, North Berwick, Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder)—R. Stewart.
Inverness District—(Inverness, Forres, Fortrose, Nairn)—Col. Bailey.
Kilmarnock District—(Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Renfrew Rutheylen)—Captain Dunlop.
Kircaldy District—(Kirkaldy, Bruntisland, Dysart, Kinghorn)—R. Ferguson.
Leith District—(Leith, Musselburgh, Portobello) First return—J. A. Murray.
Montrose District—(First separate return.) Montrose, Aberbrothwick, Brechin, Forfar, Inverbervie—H. Ross.
Paisley (town)—First return)—Sir J. Maxwell.
Perth (town)—L. Oliphant.
St. Andrews District—(St. Andrews, Cupar, Easter and Wester Anstruther, Crail, Pittenweem, and Kilrenny—A. Johnston.
Stirling District—(Sterling, Inverkeithing, Culross, Dunfermline, Queensferry)—Lord Dalmeney
Wick District—(Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwallrain)—J. Loch.
Wigtown District—(Wigtown, New Galloway, Stranraer, Withorn) E. Stewart

IRELAND COUNTIES.

Antrim—Hon. General O'Niell, Earl of Belfast.
Armagh—Lord Acheson, Colonel Verner.
Carlow—W. Blackney, T. Wallace.
Cavan—H. Maxwell, W. Young.
Clare—Major M'Namara, C. O'Brien.
Cork—F. O'Connor, S. Barry.
Donegal—Sir E. Hayes, Colonel Conolly.
Down—Lord A. Hill, Lord Castlereagh.
Dublin—G. Evans, C. Fitzsimon.
Fermanagh—General Archdall, Lord Cole.
Galway—James Daly, T. Martin.
Kerry—C. O'Connell, F. Mullins.
Kildare—M. O'Ferrall, C. Ruthven.
Kilkenny—Hon. P. Butler, W. F. Finn.
King's County—Lord Oxmantown, N. Fitzsimon,
Leitrim—Lord Clements, Colonel White.
Limerick—Colonel Fitzgibbon, S. O'Grady.
Londonderry—Sir R. Bateson, Captain Jones.
Longford—L. White, J. Rorke.
Louth—T. Fitzgerald, R. M. Bellew.
Mayo—J. Browne, D. Browne.
Meath—H. Grattan, M. O'Connell.
Monaghan—Hon. C. Blaney, Sergeant Perrin.
Queen's County—Sir C. Coote, P. Lalor.
Roscommon—A. French, O'Connor Don.
Sligo—E. J. Cooper, Colonel Perceval.
Tipperary—G. O'Callaghan, R. L. Shiel.
Tyrone—Hon. H. Corry, Sir H. Stewart.
Waterford—Sir R. Keane, J. M. Galway.
Westmeath—M. Chapman, Sir R. Nagle.
Wexford—R. S. Carew, H. Lambert.
Wicklow—R. Howard, J. Grattan.

IRELAND.

BOROUGHS, CITIES, AND UNIVERSITY.

Armagh—L. Dobbin.
Athlone—J. Talbot.
Bandon—Hon. W. S. Bernard.
Belfast—Lord A. Chichester, E. Tennant.
Carlow—N. A. Vigors.
Carrickfergus—C. Dobbs.
Cashel—T. Rowe.
Clonmell—D. Ronayne.
Coleraine—Sir J. Beresford.
Cork (City)—Dr. Baldwin, D. Callaghan.
Downpatrick—J. Maxwell.
Drogheda—A. C. O'Dwyer.
Dublin University—T. Lefroy.
First return—E. Shaw.
Dublin (City)—E. S. Ruthven, D. O'Connell.
Dundalk—W. O'Reilly.
Dungannon—Hon. J. Knox.
Dungarvon—Hon. G. Lamb.
Ennis—F. Macnamara.
Enniskillen—Hon. A. Cole.
Galway—A. H. Lynch, L. M'Laughlin.
Kilkenny—D Sullivan.
Kinsale—Colonel Stawell.
Limerick—W. Roche, D. Roche.
Lisburne—H. Meynell.
Londonderry—Sir R. Ferguson.
Mallow—W. J. Daunt.
Newry—Lord M. Hill.
Portarlington—T. Gladstone.
Ross (New)—J. Talbot.
Sligo—J. Martin.
Tralee—M. O'Connell.
Waterford—H. W. Barron, W. Chirstmas.
Wexford—C. A. Walker.
Youghal—J. O'Connell.

* We hope to give this Report next week.

EXTRACTS FROM WORKS LATELY PUBLISHED.

Memoirs of Dr. Burney. By his Daughter, Madame D'Arblay. London, 1832.

[Third and concluding notice.]

A COUPLE of volumes would have well comprised all that is of public interest on the subject of Dr. Burney and his daughter. For several years the good doctor appears to have vegetated and left the memorialist nothing to tell; she therefore takes the opportunity of playing first fiddle herself, and recounts so very largely all the compliments that have been paid her by Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Madame De. Genlis, Buonaparte, George the Third, Queen Charlotte, and heaven knows who besides, that the patience of the most good-natured reader can hardly hold it out. Professing to be of a disposition the most retiring and shy, and scrupulously avoiding in her details the use of the first person (for which she ludicrously substitutes "the memorialist," "the hermit," "Dr. Burney's second daughter," and the like elaborate equivalents), the extravagant praises of herself here recorded become somewhat inconsistent and incongruous. For a lady so little conscious of merit and so shrinking from observation, it is extraordinary what a faith she has in encomium however hyperbolical; and one might almost believe, according to the writer's account that the business of the world was suspended for the purpose of perusing *Camilla* and *Evelina*, when those volumes were new. Undeniably great as is the talent displayed in her novels, Madame D'Arblay seems to appreciate them most as the stepping stone to her introduction at Court, and in the sublime office of keeper of the robes to Queen Charlotte, and as colleague with the illustrious Madame Schwellenberg (the great flame of *Peter Pindar*), she first discovers what a fine thing it is to be a woman of genius. But the transition was not so astonishing, rightly considered. Queens do not pick out clever novel writers for their attendants without some accident to direct their choice. Dr. Burney, than whom there never lived a more thorough courtier, or a man more acute to discern on which side his bread was buttered, had friends about their Majesties, who carefully watched the interest of his family. Without some intervention of this sort, Madame D'Arblay might have written novels to all eternity without being any thing better than the homely daughter of a respectable musician. And perhaps this had been much better, for the court atmosphere seems to infect her with its insincerity, and its fine talk about nothing. The head of Madame D'Arblay is half turned with the perpetual rattling of equipages, the glitter of coronets, and the flashing of footmen's liveries, all bedizened in gold and silver lace. To her excited imagination, George the Third walks forth a deity in a bob wig, the Queen is Venus herself, only somewhat chaster, and Madame Schwellenberg is a Grace at least. Every royal word is an oracle—every action a specimen of the most consummately condescending goodness. When the situation of robe keeper was offered to Madame D'Arblay, her situation was truly afflicting.

However, to proceed to her work the following letters by Dr. Burney written during a tour to Dover are full of interest.

On Friday, I visited with them Lady Grey, wife of the Commander-in-Chief, at the Barham Down Camp. I like Lady Grey extremely, notwithstanding she is mother of the vehement parliamentary democrat, Mr. Grey, who is as pleasing, they pretend, as he is violent, which makes him doubly dangerous. She is, indeed, a charming woman, and by every body honoured and admired; and as she is aunt to our ardent friend *Spotty*, the Dean of Winchester's daughter, I was sure to be much flattered and *fêted* by all her family. Sir Charles's mother, old Mrs. Grey, now eighty-five, is a great and scientific reader and studier; and is even in correspondence with Sir Charles Blagden; who communicates to her all the new philosophical discoveries made throughout Europe. What a distinguished race! The democrat himself—but for his democracy—strikingly at their head! Mrs. Grey took to me mightily, and would hardly let me speak to anybody else. Saturday we visited Mr. and Lady Mary Churchill, our close neighbours here, and old acquaintance of mine of fifty year's standing or more. Next day, after church, I went with Miss Crewe and Canning—I serving for chaperon—to visit the Shakspeare Cliff, which is a mile and more beyond the town; and a must fatiguing clamber to it I found: We took different roads, as our eye pointed out the easiest paths; and, in so doing, on my being all at once missed, Canning and Miss Crewe were so frightened "you can't think!" as Miss Larolles would say. They concluded I had tumbled headlong down the cliff! It has furnished a story with every one we have seen ever since; and that arch clever rogue, Canning, makes ample use of it, at Walmer Castle and elsewere. "Is there any news?" if he be asked, his ready answer is, "only Dr. Burney is lost again!"

This day, 5th September, pray mind! I went to Walmer Castle to Mrs. and Miss Crewe to dine with Lady Jane Dundas—another charming creature, and one of my new flirtations; and Mr. Pitt dined at home. And Mr. Dundas, Mr. Ryder, Lady Susan, Miss Scott, the sister of the Marchioness of Tichfield [now Viscountess Canning], and Canning, were of the party; with the Hon. Colonel Hope, Lady Jane's brother. What do you think of that, Ma'am? Mr. Pitt:—I liked this cabinet dinner prodigiously. Mr. Pitt was all politeness and pleasantry. He has won Mrs. Crewe's, and even Miss Crew's, heart, by his attentions an good-humour. My translation of the hymn, "Long live the Emperor Francis!" was very well sung in duo by Lady Susan Ryder and Miss Crewe; I joining in the chorus. Lady Jane Dundas is a good musician, and has very good taste. I not only played this hymn of Haydn's setting, but Suwarrow's March, to the great minister; and though Mr. Pitt neither knews nor cares one farthing for flutes and fiddles, he was very attentive; and before, and at dinner, his civility to me was as obliging as if I had half a dozen boroughs at my devotion, offering to me, though a great way off him, of every dish and wine; and entering heartily into Canning's merry stories of my having been lost; and Mrs. Crewe's relation of my dolorous three sea voyages instead of one, when I came back from Germany; all with very civil pleasantry.

Monday the 2d. Dined with Sir Charles Grey, and twenty or thirty officers from the camp, for whom he keeps a table, and is allowed ten guineas a day towards that expense alone. Sir Charles placed me on Lady Grey's right hand, and took the liberty of placing himself on mine! What do you say to that, Ma'am? You cannot imagine how cordially and openly he talked to me on all sorts of things that occurred. I only wish he had kept his eldest hopes in better order! However, he is a charming man; very animated, and, for his time of life, very handsome. To Miss Grey [now Lady Elizabeth Whitbread], a very sweet girl of ten or eleven, I gave a copy of the hymn and of the march; and made her try them with me; much to the satisfaction of Sir Charles and his lady.

* * * * * *

Thursday, we go to the camp at Barham Downs, and see Mr. Pitt at Sir Charles Grey's. The Duke of Portland and Lady Mary Bentinck arrive at *our* house, where they take up their abode. Fridy, go with his grace and the ladies to the parade, where a *feu de joie*, by two or three thousand militia and regulars, took place for excellent Dutch news. After which all but the duke went to the camp to visit Mr. John Crewe, just appointed lieutenant-commandant of the 9th regiment, and going abroad. The duke went on horseback to Walmer Castle, and lent me his chaise and four to follow the three ladies, who occupied Mrs. Crewe's demi-landau. And I dined very comfortably and sociably with the good and gay Sir Charles and his charming partner, and their engaging young folks, 'Tis a delightful family, all spirit and agreeability. There were likewise a few select officers. I came home alone in the duke's carriage and four, in which Canning reports I was again lost!

Saturday we go *encore* to Walmer Castle; Lady Mary Bentinck, Mrs. and Miss Crewe, in Mr. Crewe's chaise and four; and Mrs. Churchill and I in the duke's. His grace on horseback. The Duke of York was at the castle, and all were preparing for the third embarkation for Holland, which did not take place till Sunday, the eighth, when we were all called up at five in the morning. The three ladies set out at six for Deal, which is just by Walmer Castle; but the duke, who took me in his chaise, did not set off till between seven and eight, and we arrived just before the first boat of transports was launched. After seeing five or six launches, in a very high and contrary wind, we gazers all repaired to lunch at Walmer Castle. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas all hurry, but all attention to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and to the business of the day. But just as we were going to depart, Mr. Pitt pressed us to stay and take a scrambling dinner, that we might see the Duke of York himself launched. This offer was gladly accepted.

It was truly a scrambling dinner; his royal highness, with his aides-de-camp, Lord Chatham, two or three general officers, the Duke of Portland, Mr. Dundas and Lady Jane, and Mrs. Crewe, filled the first table. Lady Mary Bentinck, with her youngest brother, Lord Charles, going also as aid-de-camp to his royal highness; Messrs. Ryder and Lady Susan, Miss Scott, Canning, &c., and I, filled the second. Canning is delightful in social parties, full of wit and humour. The cannon on the castle battlements of Walmer and of Deal, and those of all the ships, to the number of at least one hundred and fifty, were fired when his royal highness embarked. He looked composed princely, and noble. It was a very solemn and serious operation to all but the military, who went off in high spirits and glee, though there was a violent east wind against them, which must oblige them to roll about all night, if not all the following day. I pity the sea-sickness of the fresh water sailors more than their fighting. And so here's my journal for you up to this day, 9th Sept., 1799. And take note, Lady Jane Dundas, Lady Susan Ryder, and Lady Grey, I regard as my *bonnes fortunes* in this expedition. All three have pressingly invited me to their houses in town, and begged that our acquaintance may not drop here. And I don't intend to be cruel!—But *for all*, this, I hope to get away in a week, for I dread letting the autumn creep on at a distance from my own chimney corner.

Political dinners seem to have been much to the taste of Dr. Burney.

The dinner was very cheerful, you may imagine, for these Messieurs had brought with them the important news of the taking Seringapatam;

truly gratifying to Mr. Pitt; but doubly so to Mr. Dundas, who plans and directs all India affairs.

No one can be more cheerful, attentive, and polite to ladies than Mr. Pitt; which astonishes all those who, without seeing him, have taken for granted that he is *no woman's man*, but a surly churl, from the accounts of his sarcastic enemies.

The major of Mr. Crewe being ill, Mr. Crewe himself could not dine at home, being obliged to remain at Hythe with his regiment: and, after the ladies left the dining room, it having been perceived that none drank port but Mr. Pitt and I, the rest all taking claret, which made the passing and repassing the bottle rather awkward; I was voted into the chair at the head of the table, *to put the bottle about!* and that between the first ministers, Pitt and Dundas! what *only think*," " *no notions*," would Miss Larolles have exclaimed! I, so notorious for always stopping the bottle!

When we went to the ladies, music and cheerfulness finished the evening. The hymn and the march were not forgotten. In talking over *Pizarro*, Mr. Pitt related, very pleasantly, an amusing anecdote of a total breach of memory in some Mrs: Lloyd, a lady, or nominal housekeeper of Kensington Palace; "being in company," he said, "with Mr. Sheridan, without recollecting him, while *Pizarro* was the topic of discussion, she said to him, 'And so this fine *Pizarro* is printed?' 'Yes so I hear, said Sherry. 'And did you ever in your life read such stuff?' cried she. 'Why, I believe it's bad enough! quoth Sherry; 'but at least, Madam, you must' allow it's very loyal.' ! Ah!" cried she shaking her head 'loyal? You don't know its author so well as I do?' "

We find the following memorandum, dated 1804.

In 1804, in the month of April, I completed my 78th year, and decided to relinquish teaching and my musical patients; for both my ears and my eyes were beginning to fail me. I could still hear the most minute musical tone; but in conversation I lost the articulation, and was forced to make people at the least distance from me repeat every thing that they said. Sometimes the mere tone of voice, and the countenance of the speaker, told me whether I was to smile or to frown; but never so explicitly as to allow me to venture at any reply to what was said! Yet I never, seemingly, have been more *in fashion* at any period of my life than this spring; never invited to more conversaziones, assemblées, dinners, and concerts. But I feel myself less and less able to bear a part in general conversation every day, from the failure of memory, particularly in names; and I am become fearful of beginning any story that occurs to me, lest I should be stopped short by hunting for Mr. How d'ye call him's style and titles.

At Lady MELBOURNE's, Dr. BURNEY and his son, the celebrated Greek scholar, had the honour of meeting the Prince of Wales.

July 9th.—The prince did not make the company wait at Whitehall (Lord Melbourne's); he was not five minutes beyond the appointed time, a quarter past six o'clock; though he is said never to dine at Carlton-house before eight. The company consisted besides the prince and the lord and lady of the house, with their two sons and two daughters, of Earls Egremont and Cowper Mr. and Lady Caroline Lamb, Mr. Lutterell, Mr. Horner, and Mr. Windham.

The dinner was sumptuous of course, &c.

I had almost made a solemn vow, early in life to quit the world without ever drinking a *dry dram*; but the heroic virtue of a long life was overset by his royal highness through the irresistible temptation to hobbing and nobbing with such a partner in a glass of cherry-brandy! The spirit of it, however was, so finely subdued, that it was not more potent than a dose of pepermint-water; which I have always called a dram.

The conversation was lively and generally occupied the chief part of the evening; about about midnight it turned upon music, on which subject his royal highness deigned so wholly to address himself to me that we kept it up a full half-hour without any one else offering a word. We were, generally in perfect tune in our opinions: though once or twice I ventured a dissent from his royal highness, and once he condescended to come over to my argument, and he had the skill, as well as nobleness, to put me as perfectly at my ease in expressing my notions, as I should have been with any other perfectly well-bred man.

The subject was then changed to classical lore; and here his royal highess with similar condescension, addressed himself to my son, as to a man of erudition, whose ideas, on learned topics, he respected: and a full discussion followed, of several literary matters.

When the Prince rose to go to another room, we met Lady Melbourne and her daughter, just returned from the opera; to which they had been while we sat over our wine (and eke the cherry-brandy), and from which they came back in exact time for coffee! The prince here coming up to me, most graciously took my hand, and said, "I am glad we got, at last, to our favourite subject." He then made me sit down by him, close to the keys of the pianoforte, where, in a low voice, but face to face, we talked again upon music, and uttered our sentiments with, I may safely say, equal ease and freedom; so politely he encouraged my openness and sincerity.

I then ventured to mention that I had a book in my possession that I regarded as the property of his royal highness. It was a set of my *Commemoration of Handel*, which I had had splendidly bound for permitted presentation through the medium of Lord St. Asaph, but which had not been received, from public casualties. His royal highness answered me with the most engaging good humour, saying that he was now building a library, and that, when it was finished, mine should be the first book placed in his collection. Nobody is so prompt at polite and gratifying compliments as this gracious prince. I had no conception of his accomplishments. He quite astonished me by his learning, in conversing with my son; after my own musical *tete à tete* dialogue with him. He quoted Homer in Greek as readily as if quoting Dryden or Pope in English; and, in general conversation, during the dinner, he discovered a fund of wit and humour such as demonstrated him a man of reading and parts, who knew how to discriminate characters. He is, besides, an incomparable mimic. He counterfeited Dr. Parr's lisp, language, and manner: and Kemble's voice and accent, both on and off the stage, so accurately, so nicely, so free from caricature, that, had I been in another room, I should have sworn they had been speaking themselves. Upon the whole, I cannot terminate my account of this prince better than by asserting it as my opinion, from the knowledge I acquired by my observations of this night, that he has as much conversational talent, and far more learning, than Charles the Second; who knew no more, even of orthography, than Moliere's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*."

POLISH WOMEN.

All military men like to quarter in Poland, notwithstanding the poverty of the peasants, the extortion of the Jews, and the difference in the language and religion of the gentry. The truth must be told; the men among the Poles are excellent company, and the women full of the milk of human kindness, and generally more attached to foreigners than their husbands and brothers would wish. The quartering of soldiers, particularly of artillery and cavalry, is very agreeable to the landholders, the Jews, and the ladies. The first find a ready market for the productions of the soil, the second for their wares, while the women all find admirers and frequently husbands, notwithstanding their profession of the Roman Catholic faith, the national antipathies, and the disagreeableness of a military life. Every long stay of a regiment in any district generally ends with a couple of marriages, and one or two dozen of anecdotes, propagated by old maids at the expense of young ones. At these anecdotes modest people are first of all thunderstruck with amazement, then they give credit to them, and finally consign them to oblivion till another opportunity. In general the Polish women are lovely, understand the art of pleasing, and loving tenderly, with all the refinements of romantic passion, and although constancy does not form a prominent feature in their character, yet, who in love thinks of such occurrences? There are no rules without exceptions; and is it possible to refrain from loving the Poles merely from fear of inconstancy? The Poles seem fully persuaded, that women are created for love, and they spend all their youth in agreable musings. It may add, that in the Polish language, there exists a particle verb, invented for the expression of the most tender, and, in other respects, the most trifling occupation of life, to *romance* (romansowac). This denotes a tender, respectful passion, mutual pleasure founded on principle and attachment; but it can no where subsist out of Poland, where the free intercourse between the sexes is not only permitted, but regarded as indispensable. Italy alone excels Poland in the freedom of the women. In Poland nobody thinks it strange or improper for a married or unmarried woman to converse alone with a gentleman, to walk arm in arm with him at a distance from others, to receive from him small presents or entertainments, although she be neither attached, betrothed, nor related to him. Tender looks, soft words, sighs, complimentary verses, music, and even letters, excite no attention on the part of parents or by-standers. There they say openly, that such a one is in love with such a one, that he flirts with her; that such a woman is in love with such a man; and all this does not destroy a female's reputation. Tender lovers make one another mutual vows and promises, build aerial castles of future happiness, and after all separate in *sang froid*, without any scandal. This is a place to call to mind the proverb: 'like priest, like people,' 'like country, like fashion.' In the meantime I may honestly assure my readers, that, without regarding the freedom of intercourse, perhaps no where in the world are there so many virtuous young women as in Poland, believe it who will. Of married women I make no mention, because—because that is not our present subject.—*Bulgarin's Life in Russia.*

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE,—*Alexander Dobie*, a Scotchman, of great simplicity of manner, presented to the Lord Mayor a letter, with a request that his Lordship would read it as soon as possible. It stated that the writer had been very much followed by females of rank, who, he suspected, wished to seduce him; but that his virtue and honour enabled him to resist the temptation to go astray. It expressed a hope that his Lordship would assist him to some situation by which he might obtain a livelihood, without being under the necessity of sleeping in the streets at this uncomfortable season of the year.—The Lord Mayor: You date your letter to me from Bedford-square; why did you do so?—yo don't live there?—Dobie: But I sleeped there last night, and I thought I might as weel diract from there.—You couldn't have slept in any house in Bedford-square?—No, I didn't sleep in a hoose—(Laughter.)—And what put it into your head to suppose that you were so captivating to the ladies?—They followed me aboot Glasgow, and took leeberties wi' me, and I didn't lieek it, so I cam' awa'—(Laughter.)—And what do you wish me to do for you?—Why I an't so comfortable as I ought to be, and I wish to be so as mooch as I can—I am afraid you are fit for no place but home, and I must send you there.—Dobie (looking down at himself): Why, what's the matter wi' me?—The Lord Mayor: Something is the matter with your head.—Dobie, on whose head was a large mop of dirty carrotty hair, ran his fingers through his ringlets, and said, "My heed! nathing's the matter wi' my heed. My heed's quite whole except here (pointing to his mouth); and that'll soon close up if I don't get something to keep it in exerceese.—(Loud laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: What are you?—A pedlar: but that profassion's quite knocked on the heed by the cholera morbus.—(Laughter.)—People think the pedlars carry it from ane place to anither, and so we're shut out from profit. Noo, if I could get to sea I'd lack it.—I'm afraid a person at the age of 40 is rather too old to begin at such work; but perhaps you have been at sea?—Never but once that I went out in a coal-barge.—And how did you like it then?—Not at a' for I cam hame as black as old Niek. They told me to lie doon in the cargo, and when I got up my complaxion was mooch altered for the warse.—(Great laughter.)—Mr. Hobler: And do the ladies run after you here as they did in Glasgow?—Dobie: Exactly—I mean the fashionable ladies of rank. They run up to me, and pull me about, and laff up in my face; and if that an't tacking improper leeberties wi' me, I dinna ken what leeberty is.—(Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: Well you shall be taken care of here for a few days my poor fellow, and then I shall send you home. I am sorry to say it, but the only place you are fit for is your own country.—(Laughter.)

HATTON GARDEN.

SCENE IN A BEER SHOP.—An assistant to Johnson, the informer, appeared to complain against the owner of a beer shop near Islington, for allowing illegal games and selling ale during divine service. He had heard, he said, that the beer seller was in the habit of suffering carde playing, bagatele, dominoes, shove-halfpenny. and "title-my-wig," and encouraging the worst of characters in his house. In the course of his perambulation he paid the place a visit, and found it as it was described. Every kind of game was going forward. The informer took his seat and called for some beer, with which he was supplied; and while regaling himself over the beverage and watching the manœuvres of the gamesters, some hawk-eyed gentleman discovered that "all was not right," and that an intruder was present. Nothing was said or done at the moment, but a solemn silence pervaded the assemblage, and as if the "office "had been given, each player desisted this temporary recreation and sat down until the "awful preparations" were accomplished, when a youth, whom Lavater would pronounce as one of the swell mob, exclaimed, "There's a b—y informer in the room *oemmen*," which seemed to be the signal for a determined ejection. "Out with him!" "Pitch him out!" were the cries generally indulged in by the manly company, and the unfortunate instrument of the law was immediately surrounded, beaten, and kicked in a most desperate manner while on the ground, and his cries of "Mercy," "I am no informer," "Save me" and "Murder, murder," had no effect upon the sympathy of his merciless assailants, who, the more he cried, the more they kicked. At length they knocked him against the window, and gave him in charge for breaking the panes. Johnson redeemed him from durance, and his present object was to obtain a warrant for the beer seller, which was granted.

SCENE AFTER THE PLAY.—A little girl, ten years old, named *Jane Bier*, was, on Wednesday night, seen to throw herself into the water at the New River bridge, City-road. She was saved by the intrepidity of a young man, named Hastings, and restored to life at the Rosamon-street station-house. The child had been induced to drown herself to avoid detection in an act of peculation, She was anxious to see a play the favour was refused, and she availed herself of the first shilling committed to her trust, on an errand, to enjoy the forbidden treat. When the play was over came compunction and dread, which amounted to despair, and suicide being now a fashionable folly, she thought of indulging herself with a duck in the New River, as a proper sequel to the illicit enjoyment of the entertainment she had enjoyed. The poor thing was sent to her parents who will do well to take care of her.

MISCELLANEA.

THE NEW CHAMPION FOR PONTEFRACT.—The sort of commentation that has been made on the election of Gully for Pontefract is worth notice. It shews how completely we are ruled by names. Had Gully been originally a linen-draper's porter, a footboy, or other humble occupation, and had afterwards become an attorney or a stockbroker, he might have been chosen a member of Parliament half-a-dozen times over and we should not have heard anything about it. But the occupation of a pugilist, and next that of a better on horse-races are held discreditable. Where is the source of this discredit? It is not in the qualities necessary for success in either pursuit. The pugilist must be brave, sober, temperate, calm; he never gives way to passion, for that throws him into a disadvantage: he is generally amiable, for the consciousness of power is always supposed inconsistent with fretfulness and irritability: he must be honest, stedfast, true: for fortunes—at least large sums of money—depend upon the fidelity with which he keeps his engagements. Whence, then, all this discredit? Humanity revolts from the mutual bruising of the bodies that takes place in a contest with the natural weapon. The parties disregard this: it is a trial of endurance, strength, activity, skill. Are not the moral effects good enough to balance the perhaps false sympathies excited by the sight or the reflection upon very transient wounds? A duellist is a monster in comparison; but that practice would never be made an objection to a member of Parliament. Much may be said for boxing, and much more for the man who was first in his art, but who, though young, resisted all the temptations consequent upon success, and the patronage of rank and the facilities of vice. The worst that can be said of such a man as Gully is, that he was thrown among disreputable persons of both the highest and lowest ranks, and remained unstained, intact. The mischief of pugilism is, that it brings together a great many vicious characters: but what cause of crowd does not? And many are not bad, because they wear rough coats and drive but sorry steeds. Pugilism is, or was, the vulgar pleasure; the popular sport: we are not sure that the commonalty will be any the better for its abolition. If the lovers of it were sometimes disreputable persons—this is not the fault of the art; the blackguards of low life do not hide their vice either in grand buildings or fashionable attire; they are ugly without as well as within. The betting-trade is neither more nor less than stock-jobbing, using horses instead of the funds to decide the event, with these advantages, that it cultivates the breed of a noble animal, encourages a public and most delightful amusement, and is carried on in the open air, on the green turf, or amidst the beauty and fashion of a country, instead of a dark alley and a stifling hole in the closest corner of a crowded city. Here again the better is liable to encounter bad characters, sharpers, and men of broken fortunes: if, therefore, in spite of such contact—in spite of all the inducements to take unfair advantages, an individual becomes notorious for his upright and honourable conduct, and this, too, after the second ordeal, we say that man must have some good stuff in him. And the very prejudices against the two pursuits of his life should be turned into arguments in his favour.

We are not saying that Mr. Gully has any acquirements that fit him for a legislator: he may or may not: quickness, habits of business, and a nice sense of justice and fair play, he is of necessity distinquished by; further we cannot say. Of this, however, be sure—he will not be quite a stranger in the Honourable House, and will there stand surrounded by many with whom he has dealt all his life. Some may turn up their noses but we have no notion of men who act with you in one grand business of their lives hesitating to join you in another: but this has always been a privilege of the aristocracy to hail a man with perfect familiarity on one spot, and then not to know him in another. It may be, that day is about to pass.

A fancy-dress Hunt ball was given at the Devizes Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday. There were present about 300 persons of the first families in the county. The stewards were, Lord Kerry, Mr. Locke, Mr. C. L. Phipps, Major Oliver, Mr. T. H. Estcourt, Mr. Salmon, Mr. J. Hole, and Mr. N. Fuller. The Marchioness of Lansdowne was splendidly attired in a full Court dress; Lady Louisa Fitzmaurice appeared in the character of a Wood Nymph, and was beautifully dressed; Mrs. Locke, a splendid Court dress; Miss Locke, as Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, in 1710, an inimitable personation, dressed to accuracy, and supported with spirited talent. Miss Locke came from Rowdeford in a carriage, which, from its ancient appearance, might have done honor to Queen Anne herself, drawn by long-tailed black horses: the coachman was habited in the costume of the seventeenth century; Miss Sarah Locke, an American Jewess, in the most graceful costume: Miss Anne Locke, splendidly dressed as a Circassian; Miss Napier, a very handsome Persian dress; Lord H. Fitzmaurice, a young Albanian; Sir A. Malet, a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem; Major Olivier, an Albanian Chief; Major Hilliard, a Fireman's dress; Mr. Montague Gore, full dress of Captain of the Wilts Militia; Mr. Lee (son of Sir T. Lee), Paul Pry; Lord Kerry, Mr. Locke, Mr. Phipps, Mr. T. Estcourt, and others, in the uniform of the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, and many gentlemen in hunting dresses.—(Post).

The rumour is revived that a State provision will be offered to the Catholic Church of Ireland. It may be offered, but we doubt, exceedingly, whether it will be accepted. We should like that every Catholic priest in Ireland should have a glebe of twenty or thirty acres—and this is all the State provision we should be disposed to advocate. The matter will be spoken of, however, and we desire our clerical friends to watch the proceeding. The only suggestion we should venture to offer would be, that neither the body, nor the individuals composing it, should come to any premature determination on the subject.—(Dublin Evening Post.)

In the Court of King's Bench, on Saturday, the Solicitor-General said he was instructed to move for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against William Hannam, Esq., a gentleman residing in the county of Dorset, at the instance of Mr. Lambert, of Knowle, in the same county, who had to complain of a series of injuries and insults he had met with from Mr. Hannam, which were unexampled. Mr. Lambert, on 12th January (the present month,) was on a visit with his wife at the residence, in Dorsetshire, of Hannam. He (Mr. Lambert) retired to bed at about 1 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Lambert having gone up stairs about half an hour before. He found her in her bed-room, but not in bed. Mr. Lambert went to bed and fell asleep, and he slept about an hour. Upon his awaking he found that his wife had not come to bed, and was not in the room. He rose, and opened the bed-room door. Mr. Hannam's bed-room door was close adjoining, and at the expiration of about half an hour Mr. Hannam, in his shirt, opened it. Mr. Lambert en-

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tered, and there saw Mrs. Lambert. He immediately charged Mr. Hannam with adultery, and seized him; there was a struggle, and Mr. Lambert struck him, and used some strong language respecting his conduct. The inmates were alarmed, and came up. Mr. Hannam escaped down stairs in his shirt, and concealed himself in the lower part of the house Mr. Lambert said about an hour and a quarter afterwards; but at the end of that time, not being able to find Mr. Hannam, he left the house and came to London on the 24th. Upon consulting with his friends, he was advised to bring an action against Mr. Hannam for criminal conversation; that action was brought, the writ was sued out, and on 18th instant was served on the attorney of Mr. Hannam. On the 21st. Mr. Lambert received a message that a Captain Smith wished to have an interview with him, on the part of Mr. Hannam. Mr. Lambert saw Captain Smith, on which Captain Smith, delivered to him a letter from Mr. Hannam, which he (the Learned Counsel) would read to the Court:

"Sir,—Having been informed by my friends that it was your intention to send me a hostile message, I patiently waited at High-hill four days in expectation of the same. Receiving from your solicitors in town a letter clearly indicating the new course you intended pursuing, it is my imperative duty to immediately require from you an apology or satisfaction for the gross insult offered me in my own house, —such as striking me, and using false and ungentlemanlike language in the presence of my visiters and servants. Captain G. Smith, of the Royal Horse Guards, will deliver this, and is instructed to take such steps as the case may require."

In answer to this demand for an apology from the injured husband, Mr. Lambert merely sent the answer which he would now read, and of which he thought the Court would highly approve:—

"Sir,—The circumstances do not entitle you do demand satisfaction from me, and I refuse to give you any,"

On the following day Mr. Hannam addressed a letter to Mr. Lambert to the following effect:—

"Sir.—Having received from you a decided refusal to give me an apology, or that satisfaction which one gentleman has a right to demand at the hands of another, for the grossest of all possible insults, it is with the greatest pain and deepest regret for your own degradation that I am compelled to pronounce you entirely unworthy of my resentment, and this my opinion shall be freely expressed on every occasion."

OLD NICK AND YOUNG NICK.—The benign autocrat has been graciously pleased to remit, in part, the sentence of a noble lady, (Emilia Szczamieka, of Warsaw,) condemned to imprisonment and the confiscation of her estates, for having attended her sick countrymen in the hospitals of the city, and bestowed a large sum of money on the National Treasury, in 1831. The property of Prince Sapihea, in Lithuania, has been seized, to the amount of 90, 000,000 florins; and, in the act of carrying off the books, pictures and statues to St. Petersburgh, a fine statue, by Canova, was broken to pieces. Count Potocki, whose estates are situated in the Ukraine, has been despoiled of twenty millions. All the libraries, collections of pictures, medals, engravings and natural history are removed from Warsaw to St. Petersburgh; and the autocrat replies to every remonstrance by a declaration, that castrina de guerre est bonne prise." At the capied as the head nobleman are Russian army,) the books have been taken from the library to light the stoves, in preference to the wood provided for that purpose. Even these outrages might be borne. But in August last, another seizure took place of Polish children, in the capital and the provinces; the little creatures being torn from the arms of their mothers, and transported, for the remainder of their days, into the interior of Russia: the girls to be employed in the manufactories, the boys in drudgery; all forced to adopt a new creed, and reared in a state of the grossest ignorance and demoralization! The family of Prince Zangusko (a nobleman who conciliated many friends during his residence in London) are still kept in ignorance of his place of exile in Siberia. The emperor. it seems, added in his own hand writing, in aggravation of the sentence, that the illustrious patriot, no less distinguished by his immence wealth than by his high accomplishments, should perform the journey on foot; and the princess, his aged mother, having thrown herself at the feet of the autocrat, to obtain a modification of the sentence, was informed that Zangusko might be accommodated with a Kibitka, on admitting that he was induced to join the patriots by her commands, or by distraction at the loss of his wife. No!" replied the young prince; "the resolution proceeded from my own unbiassed will and attachment to my native country. I will not disavow my principles." In an hour he was on his march to Tobolsk. "Long live Nicholas the Clement!"—*Tait's Magazine.*

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—Dr. Hooker of Glasgow, has just published an account of the Phormium Tenax, or New Zealand Flax, with a figure of the plant. It seems hardy, for it has withstood the winter of Inverness-shire in the open border, and has lately flowered near Birmingham. But what we deem most important is, that the trade in this flax with the New Zealanders has greatly increased of late years. According to the statistical returns of New South Wales for 1828, only sixty tons, valued at 2,600*l.*, were exported from Sydney to Britain during that year; while, during 1830 (according to returns taken from the Custom-house books), the quantities stated as the imports into Sydney for the English market were 841 tons, and in 1831 no fewer than 1,062 tons. Its present price in London may be stated at from 15*l.* to 25*l.* per ton, its quality and price varying. The flax is prepared by the natives, and in the strength of fibre, and also in whiteness, far exceeds any analogous material; so that for cordage and canvass it is invaluable. Mr. Busby, civil engineer at Sydney, and a most competent judge, recommends this trade to the fostering care of government, as being calculated to open a considerable demand for British manufactures, and to yield in return an article of raw produce "not only valuable to England as a manufacturing country, but indispensable to her greatness as a maritime power; and (he adds, in a spirit with which many of our readers will sympathize) apart from all motives of interest, it is deserving of attention, from the opportunities which it affords of civilizing and converting to Christianity one of the most interesting races of people which British enterprise has yet discovered in any quarter of the globe."—*Scotsman.*

CANDLE-MAKING.—At a recent meeting of the Society of arts, Mr. Aikin delivered a lecture "On the solid substance used for artificial light, and on the manufacture of candles." Mr. Aikin took a view of his subject from the fabled fire of Prometheus down to the last invented patent composition, spermaceti and wax candle made in England. Of course it is not our intention to follow the lecturer through his practical details; we shall therefore, confine ourselves to the following notes of the illustration —At an early period, in the valleys of the Euphrates and Nile, those cradles of civilization and the arts, trees of a resinous sort were first used for light, and long afterwards there was no other substitute in many parts of Europe. Of the introduction of tallow candles we are not sufficiently informed. In 1629 no fewer than 58,000 tons of tallow were imported from Russia; and in the same year double that quantity was manufactured at home. The latter is found, observed Mr. A., to be a palatable and wholesome food for poultry; and ducks fattened on it are esteemed delicacies. A quantity of air and water are held in solution in all candles which have not been kept for some time; hence those made in March are better than others, evaporation having taken place before they are generally required for use, owing to the length of the day. Of spermaceti, 7,000 tons were brought to England last year. This substance is erroneously supposed to be found in the cranium of the *physeter macrocephalus*, or long-headed whale; it is the fat of the animal. Formerly, and, indeed, not long since, spermaceti was only used as a medicine, and annually many tons of it was thrown into the Thames as useless, the quantity brought to this country being so much more than was required for medical purposes. It has become very valuable since its application by the tallow chandlers; by whom in the manufacture of candles, it is mixed with tallow or wax, to render it fit for working; pure spermaceti being exceedingly pliable when in the solid state. Of wax there was imported last year 460 tons, chiefly from Magadore, Russia, the Netherlands, France, and other countries.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.—Napoleon's famous expedition into Italy was laid out with reference to the actual existence of a communication between France and Lombardy, by the Simplon; and in May, 1800, General Bethencourt set out, at the head of 1400 men and eight pieces of cannon, to seek a new route over the Alps. The adventures of this forlorn hope of the Simplon are detailed by Disjonval, second in command of the expedition, in a dispatch to Berthier; and never was a story more French or more interesting. At one place, in the mindst of the mountains, they found that the rude bridge over which they expected to pass had been swept away by an avelanche. The chasm was sixty feet broad, with perpendicular sides, and a torrent roaring at the bottom; but General Bethencourt only remarked to the men, that they were *ordered* to cross, and that cross they must. A volunteer speedily presented himself, who, clambering to the bottom of the precipice, eyed, deliberately the gloomy gulf before him. In vain "the angry Spirit of the Waters shrieked;" for the veteran,—a mountaineer perhaps himself,—saw that the foundations of the bridge, which were nothing more than holes in the bed of the torrent to receive the extremities of the poles, which had supported a transverse pole above, were still left, and not *many feet* under the surface. He called to his companions to fasten the end of a cord to the precipice above, and fling down the rest of the coil to him. With this burthen on his shoulders, he then stepped boldly, but cautiously into the water, fixing his legs in the foundation-holes of the bridge. As he sunk deeper and deeper in his progress through the roaring stream, bending up against the current and seeming to grapple with it as with a human enemy, it may be imagined that the spectacle was viewed with intense interest by his comrades above. Sometimes the holes were for apart, and, in striding from one to the other, it seemed a miracle that he was not swept away; sometimes they were too shallow to afford sufficient purchase, and, as he stood swaying and tottering for a moment, a smothered cry burst from the hearts of the spectators—converted into a shout of triumph and applause as he suddenly sprung forward another step, plunged his leg into a deeper crevice, and remained steady. Sometimes the holes were too deep, a still more imminent danger; and once or twice there was nothing visible of the adventurer above the surface but his arms and head, his wild eyes glaring like those of a water-demon amidst the spray, and his teeth seen fiercely clenched through the dripping and disordered mustachio. The wind, in the mean time, increased every moment, and as it swept moaning through the chasm, whenever it struck the river, the black waters rose with a burst and a shriek. The spirit of human daring at last conquered, and the soldier stood panting on the opposite precipice. What was gained by the exploit? The rope, stretched across the chasm and fastened firmly at either side, was as good as Waterloo-bridge to the gallant Frenchmen; General Bethencourt himself was the first to follow the volunteer; and after him a thousand men, knapsacked, armed, and accoutred, swung themselves one by one across the abyss, a slender cord their only support: and an Alpine torrent their only footing. The terror of the Austrian posts may be conceived when they saw a thousand men rushing down upon them from the Alps by passes which nature herself had fortified with seemingly inaccessible ramparts! The famous battle of Marengo took place immediately after; and the construction of the military road of the Simplon was decreed. It was eventually found that the route of the Simplon shortened the distance from Paris to Milan by nearly fifty leagues.—*Heath's Picturesque Annual.*

SUBTERRANEAN PROFESSIONS.—In a late comment upon the unseen sources of subsistence in a great metropolis, we omitted a class of which we have since been reminded by an advertisement. On of the snuggest professions going may be recognized under the name of an hotel-decoy.

In the advertisement alluded to, an hotel-keeper makes known, under the strictest seal of secrecy, that he is willing to maintain any gentleman of fashionable connexions who will take the trouble to induce his friends to consider his home their home, during any brief sojourn they may intend to make in London during the season.

Beware, then, most worshipful fashionables, of the pressing intentions of some best fellow in the world, who will not rest until he has fixed you in the most comfortable, and the most moderate hotel in London. Your friend will be put down in the bill, rely upon it; he is a person of no small price. He lives between two hotels; one in town, the other in a fashionable watering-place; except for a month or two, when he retires to his family seat—some cottage in Norfolk, or some lodging in Leicestershire. This ingenious persons also pays his tailor in kind,—that is to say, in victims; just as the Minotaur was fed, save that his tribute are not virgins. He lives in the old way, by barter. The only thing such a man was ever known to give money for is his spurs; for these he takes care to buy where it is not seen he never bestrides a horse. Most hotels have their dashing-looking *habitué*, who is acquainted with every body; and though inconstant in all other tastes, is never known to change either his abode or his tailor. He lives upon the best, and the artist who clothes him ought to know his fit, and is sure to do him justice, for is he not lay-figure—his model—his example? The stupid "builders" of the Strand and Fleet-Street thrust forward their red-faced goggle-eyed tittle boys of wax, with countenances implying that their jackets throttle them. But the genuine artist takes a flight somewhat far above vulgar plan; he clothes some one well-made men of a fashionable club, and in lieu of sticking him at the shop-door, thrusts him forth into the world. This model does not, like the little boys, hold his bill in his hand. No,—that he crams into his pocket; but he can talk, and say, Look you, do you see this coat—God! what a cut. My tailor lives in such a street.

What a refined style of living upon one's friends is this; they never know it, and you never feel it. It is a sort of imperceptible discount paid for ready wit. It is an example of what is said of tithes, if the parson did not get them the landlord would; so here, if you had gone to any other hotel, or employed any other tailor, your bill would have been just the same; your friend would not have got his per centage, but the landlord or the tradesman would have stuck to his regular charges.

A great city is not the multiple of a village; it is a much more curious fabric; the knowledge is a study that perhaps requires as much attention as the Principia of Natural Philosophy. The calculus is extremely subtile; for instance, such a being as we have been alluding to here is no compound of ordinary men; he is formed by a peculiar process, and in the second or third stage of it; he is a fluxion of fluxion.

A NICE QUESTION IN BIGAMY.—"At Maidstone Assizes, John Penson was indicted for feloniously marrying Eliza Brown, by the name of Eliza Thick, his first wife, Anne Wooton, being then alive.

"The two marriages were proved, the one at Deptford, and the other at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in London. It appeared, that after marriage with Anne Wooton some disagreement arose between the prisoner and her, and an agreement of separation was drawn up. After this he paid his addresses to Eliza Brown. He showed the agreement of separation, and she confiding in his statement that he was quite free from his wife, married him. They were married by bans, which were published in the name of "Eliza Thick."

"Mr Espinasse, on the part of the prisoner, submitted, that as the second marriage would be void by the Marriage Act, in consequence of the bans having been published in the wrong name of the woman, the prisoner could not be convicted on this indictment.

"Mr. Baron Gurney said that the objection could not be of any avail, as it only affected the second marriage. That marriage was void, however solemnized, as the first was a good one. There was a marriage, in fact, between the prisoner and Eliza Brown, and whether all the forms necessary to constitute a valid marriage, if no previous marriage existed, were not adopted, was of no consequence. If such an objection were allowed to prevail, nothing would be easier than for persons disposed to commit such offences as the present to leave some defect in the forms required by the Marriage Act, and thus escape from the punishment due to their offence.

"The Jury found the prisoner guilty.

"Sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour."

This judge-made law is sometimes as droll as "crowner's quest law." This man is to be punished for a second marriage, never in fact duly solemnised. Had this marriage been the sole marriage, the parties could never have derived any legal advantage from it; why then should the man be saddled with the disadvantages of it?—Suppose the marriage had been only half solemnized, and that Eliza Thick had fainted, or the clergyman had dropped down in an apoplectic fit in the middle of the ceremony,—it would have been no legal marriage, and the man would not have been liable to punishment. It is now as little a legal marriage as if the above accidents had occurred. Besides, in this case, the change of name is voluntary on the part of the female—she is not deceived: all the circumstances had been explained to her:—she went to church, knowing the existence of another wife, and wishing that, at any rate, under the circumstances, the arrangement should take place with as much decency as possible. In fact, the second marriage was no marriage and yet the man is punished precisely as if it were, and he had been guilty of involving a female in all the consequences of such an engagement. The *gravamen* of bigamy is the injury of the woman, and here the woman vitiates the marriage knowingly.

The Appendix to the Report on the Bank of England Charter contains several returns worth noticing. The value of the Bank premises is is estimated at 1,000,000*l.* sterling, and the net profit of the Bank last year was 1,189,627*l.*, subject, however, to the deduction for interest on the capital stock. The annual expense of managing the National Debt appears to be about 170,000*l.* The branch banks cost the parent establishment nearly 35,000.*l* a year. The amount of bills under discount is from three to four milions per month, and the annual loss from that business is about 31,000*l.* The foreign loans contracted during the last ten years exceed fifty-seven milions, upon one-half of which no return whatever has been made for principal or interest. The number of licenses taken out by the the country bankers last year was 639: in 1814 the number was 950; and since then the decrease has been gradual. It also appears that 287 commission of bankrupt have been issued against country bankers during the last twenty years, but the amount of dividends paid under them is not stated.

Criminal Jurisprudence.—Various statements have been laid before the Legislature, in order to show the vast extent of crime committed in and about London, upon public and private property, in the course of one year. The offences are specified under six different heads, as follows, viz:—

	£
1 Petty thefts committed by servants, apprentices, sweeps, &c., consisting of articles of small value	510,000
Small articles of plate, glass, jewellery, &c. stolen by servants	200,000
2. Thefts on the River Thames, and quays thereunto adjacent	500,000
3. Thefts and frauds connected with the Metropolitan Dock-yards	320,000
4. Depredations committed by burglars, highway robbers, &c. computed as follows, viz:—	
Plate, jewellery, watches, &c.	£100,000
Highway robbery of money, notes, &c.	75,000
Private stealing and pocket-picking	25,000
Stealing cattle, horses, sheep, corn, and provender	20,000
	220,000
5. Frauds by coining base money, after the similitude of the current coin of the realm	200,000
6. Frauds by counterfeit, public securities, bonds, &c., and uttering forged notes and bills of exchange	170,000
Making a total of	£2,100,000

At the first view the magnitude of the above sum appears astonishing; but although put in round numbers, it is considered, by those who have the best opportunity of judging, to be under rather than over-rated. It should be borne in mind that there are upwards of eighty milions of property laden and unladen on the river Thames in the course of the year.

A PLANNED THING.—At Bishop's Stortford, in Hertfordshire, there are two dogs, who belong to nobody, and live upon the quay of the river or canal there. These dogs take the greatest delight in rat-hunting; and when the maltsters go about at night to see that all is safe these dogs invariably follow at their heels. Their mode of proceeding is very ingenious. As soon as the door is unlocked, one rushes in, and courses round the warehouse, not chasing any rat which may start, but pursuing his way among the malt. The other stands at the door, and snaps at rats as they endeavour to escape. The one standing at the door has been known to kill six rats, all of which rushed to the door at the same time. The next room they come to they have been known to change posts; the one which hunted before standing at the door and seizing the prey. By this means these two dogs have killed, in the malting-houses of one maltster, upwards of 2,000 rats in the course of the year! One of them once killed 67 rats in less than five minutes! They seem to pursue the sport simply for their own amusement; but of course they are welcome companions to the workmen.—*Northampton Mercury.*

EPITAPH ON HIMSELF BY LORD BYRON.

Here lies a bard
Most evil-starr'd,
And ne'er to be forgotten:
His head was strong,
And flourish'd long
After his heart was rotten.

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